

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE.  
Barometer 30.10

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 23, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75, 2 p.m. 82  
Humidity 80, 67

September 23, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 78, 2 p.m. 78  
Humidity 90, 90

2912

號四初月八年寅甲

WEDNESDAY,

SEPTEMBER 23,

1914.

三拜禮 號三拾廿月九年亥癸

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
636 PER ANNUM.

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### ALLIES MAKE APPRECIABLE PROGRESS.

### GERMAN CRUISER SINKS JAPANESE TORPEDO-BOAT.

### The Casualties in the Pegasus Affair.

Mr. F. E. Smith Going to the Front.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Sept. 21, 11.55 a.m.  
Mr. Winston Churchill, addressing an enthusiastic recruiting meeting at Liverpool, announced that Mr. F. E. Smith was off to the war in a few days, and he wished him a safe return.

Fighting Less Violent; Allies Made Appreciable Progress.

Sept. 22, 2.50 a.m.  
An official announcement from Paris, issued at 11 p.m., states that the fighting to-day has been less violent. We have made appreciable progress, especially between Rheims and Argonne.

Casualties on H.M.S. Pegasus.

Sept. 22, 4.15 a.m.  
The casualties on H.M.S. Pegasus included: killed, Commander Turner and Lieutenant Drake.

Officers Promoted After Mention in Despatches.

Sept. 22, 4.15 a.m.  
The *Gazette* announces that Major-General Sir C. F. N. Macready, K.C.B., and Sir W. R. Robertson, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General; and Colonel the Hon. W. Lambton, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.  
All three officers were mentioned in Field Marshal Sir John French's despatch of the 9th September.  
Major-General Robertson is a ranker.

[Lieut.-General Sir William Robert Robertson, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., was in the ranks for eleven years. He received a commission as Lieut. in the 3rd Dragoon Guards in 1888. He obtained the D.S.O. whilst acting as Intelligence Officer in the Chitral Expedition in 1895, when he was severely wounded. He saw considerable service during the South African War. Last year he was knighted, whilst acting as Director of Military Training at the War Office.

Lieut.-General Sir C. F. N. Macready, K.C.B., has been Director of Personal Services at the War Office since 1910. He became a Lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders in 1881 and served in the Egyptian Expedition (battle of Tel-el-Kebir) and in the operations in Natal and the Transvaal, including the defence of Ladysmith. He was in command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade previous to going to the War Office.

Brigadier-General the Hon. W. Lambton, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., joined the Coldstream Guards in 1884. He served in Egypt (Athara and Omdurman) and throughout the whole of the South African War (wounded, twice mentioned in despatches, Queen's medal with four clasps, King's medal with two clasps and D.S.O.). He was military secretary to Lord Milner 1900-04 and in 1910 was appointed Groom-in-Waiting to H. M. the King.]

German General's Headquarters Moved.

Sept. 22, 4.15 a.m.  
It is rumoured in Antwerp that General Kluck has transferred his Staff to Mons.

"Inopportune Peace Suggestions."

Sept. 22, 4.15 a.m.  
It is stated from Washington that President Wilson told callers at the White House that the ability of the United States to serve humanity has been handicapped by inopportune peace suggestions.

Italian Cabinet Authorises Export of Sugar to England.

Sept. 22, 4.15 a.m.  
The Italian Cabinet has authorised the export of one hundred thousand tons of sugar monthly to England.

Japanese Lose Another Torpedo-boat.

Sept. 22, 5.30 a.m.  
It is announced from Peking that the Japanese have lost a second torpedo-boat outside Kiauchau, sunk by a German cruiser.

## MAN-POWER.

### The Progress of the War at Sea.

Although we are allowed to hear very little of what is happening at sea, we know at least that the German naval campaign has failed, at any rate, in its initial stages, says the *Globe*. The destroyer flotillas which were to have "Port Arthur" our battle squadrons as a sort of overture to the war are still quiescent, and the attack upon British trade is proving a pitiful failure. The British Navy may have "done nothing" yet from the spectacular point of view; but when it is realised that we have been at war with the second naval power for ten days, and that our overseas trade and food prices at home are practically normal, the enormous value of the work which the Navy has silently accomplished will be admitted. Of course, the end is not yet. The greatest war in European history has barely begun, and we should be foolish to imagine that the German Navy will remain in its ports to the end; but if the British Fleet can wait it can also fight, and, miraculously apart, we need have no fears for the outcome.

One thing which is fairly evident is that we shall know little of the full and true history of the war, whether by sea or by land, until the official accounts are published by the Government. These official records do not as a rule make any strong appeal to the general public, because they are compiled from the professional and not from the popular point of view. "History" of the popular serial type will no doubt be issued in abundance, and will not fail of a market, but as serious contributions to historical literature they can only be ignored, since the censorship which applies to the daily Press will apply also to them.

### Naval Personnel.

The placing of the Navy on a war footing has necessitated a very large increase in the personnel of the Fleet. The number of active service ratings voted for the year is 151,000, and to these must be added the further 87,000 sanctioned by the House of Commons, and who presumably will be found without much difficulty. The whole of the reserves have also been embodied, and the numbers of those authorised for the year are as follows: Naval Reserve, 21,367; Fleet Reserve, 21,137; Volunteer Reserve, 4,700; and Sick Berth Reserve, 1,400. Altogether, therefore, the total authorised strength of our naval personnel to-day is 276,600.

During the Napoleonic wars the man-strength of the Navy never attained anything like these figures. In 1792—the year prior to the opening of the war of the French Revolution—the average numbers borne throughout the year were 17,361; but the fleet was rapidly expanded, and by 1802, the year before the conclusion of temporary peace, they stood at 131,059. In 1802 and 1803 our naval personnel stood at about half of this figure, and then, with the renewal of the war, there came a further expansion. In the year of Trafalgar 120,000 officers and men were voted, while the average numbers borne were 114,012; and the highest figure actually reached in the whole of our history was in the year 1813, when the figure rose to 147,047. The strength of the German navy in active service personnel is 79,080, an increase of over 6,000 on the total for 1913. As the compulsorily enlisted men serve for only three years, there is naturally a very numerous reserve, its strength being about 110,000, but there is every reason for believing that, as regards efficiency, the latter are not to be compared with the reserves of the British Navy.

## GERMAN WIRELESS STATION IN AMERICA.

### Decision of State Department.

It is reported from Washington that, after considering the status of the German-owned wireless tower at Sayville, Long Island, the corresponding station, to the tower at Nauens, Germany, the State Department has come to the conclusion that it must be closed during the European war, says the *New York correspondent of the Daily Colonist*. The decision is based on the international agreement signed by Germany, the United States and other countries at The Hague in 1907.

Part of article three, chapter one, of The Hague agreement says that nations, at war are forbidden to "use any installation of this kind (wireless telegraphy) established by them before the war on the territory of a neutral Power for purely military purposes, and which has not been opened for public service."

### German Reinforcements.

In these notes recently detailed reference was made to the new warships approaching completion for the British Navy, and it will be of interest to supplement that by an account of the ships which Germany has in a similar condition of approximate readiness for sea. The principal of these are the battleships *König*, *Grosser Kurfürst*, and *Markgraf*, of the 1911 programme, all of which are ready for or else actually undergoing their trials. They are larger than any completed British battleships, displacing 26,575 tons, but as regards armament they show very little improvement on our 20,000-ton *Heracles* and *Colossus* of the 1909 programme. Their main armament consists of ten 12-inch guns in five centre-line turrets, which are arranged like those of the *Orion*, and they carry an anti-torpedo battery of fourteen 5.9-inch and twelve 24-pounder guns, as well as four 14-pounders for use against aircraft. Their designed speed is 21½ knots, and, according to report, they are protected by a main belt of 14-inch armour.

The only other German armoured ship which could be completed and sent to sea in a brief period is the battle cruiser *Derfflinger*, of 28,000 tons. She is the first German ship of this class to carry 12-inch guns, all the earlier ones having 11-inch weapons. The *Derfflinger* carries eight big guns, and so is armed similarly to our *Invincibles*, which have been six years in service. She also has twelve 5.9-inch and an equal number of 24-pounder guns, and is reported to be designed for a speed of 28 knots with turbines of 80,000 horse-power.

Russian "Contributions."  
So far as known no other warships in German shipyards are near completion, though there is some probability of the twelve destroyers of the 1913 programme being ready before the end of the year. Germany builds these boats much more rapidly than our own builders, for a reason not easy to discover. The two small cruisers, *Graudenz* and *Regensburg*, are completing afloat, and the former may be ready within a few months; but the *Regensburg* was not launched until last April. Germany will probably help herself to the Russian cruisers, *Muraviev*, *Amurski*, and Admiral *Nevelskoi*, which are nearing completion at the Sobichau Yard, Elbing. These are vessels of 2,500 tons and a designed speed of 27½ knots, carrying an armament of eight 5-in. guns and four 2.5-in. The *Vulcan* Company is building for Greece the battleship *Salamis*, of 19,500 tons, designed to carry eight 14-in. (American) guns; but this ship has not yet been launched.

## AMPLE STORES OF FOOD.

### CABINET STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC.

#### No Justification for Panic Prices.

Aug. 5.

An important and reassuring announcement on the actual position of the national food supplies was made late last night through the Home Office by the Cabinet Committee appointed to deal with the question. The statement says:

The President of the Board of Agriculture has already stated that the supply of wheat at present in the country, together with the home crops now being harvested, is sufficient for four months' ordinary consumption. In this statement no account is taken of wheat at this moment on the sea or to be shipped. Large consignments of wheat are now on the way to this country, and much of it is, in fact, close to our shores.

There are, therefore, no conceivable circumstances in which a wheat famine could arise. High prices can only be due either to actual scarcity or to fears of a scarcity.

There is no actual scarcity, and any fears which may have been felt on the subject are groundless.

The situation with regard to meat is not less satisfactory. The normal killings of our home-grown stock supply 60 per cent. of our annual consumption. We are not necessarily dependent upon foreign imports for the balance of our supplies, as in case of emergency the balance could be provided by slaughtering a larger proportion of our own stock. This contingency cannot, however, arise in present circumstances.

There is at this moment an exceptionally large supply of foreign meat in cold storage, and heavy consignments are on the way to our shores. There is, therefore, no justification in the present position for any rise in price in bread or meat.

Arrangements have been made by the Board of Trade to obtain at very frequent intervals information from a large number of centres, both urban and rural, as to changes in the retail prices of food. The committee are ready to receive information from any person as to substantial rises in the retail price of food supplies experienced by him. Such information should be addressed to the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London, S.W. The above official statement may be supplemented by the following more detailed particulars of the stores in the national larder:

### Cereal Food.

"Ample supplies of grain at present in this country. No occasion to pay panic prices."

The Council of the Incorporated Association of British and Irish Millers met in London yesterday to consider the situation, and endorsed the public statement of the Minister of Agriculture that there are ample supplies of grain at present in this country.

The Board of Agriculture's estimate that we have in this country now a store of wheat sufficient for four months at the normal rate of consumption is also supported by "Dornbusch's List," the oldest daily grain trade journal in the kingdom, which says:

"The following appears to be a fair statement of what is practically in sight as supply for the United Kingdom at the moment:

	Qrs.
Within borders.....	9,550,000
Afloat direct .....	1,920,000
Proportion of "for orders" .....	390,000
Continent direct .....	750,000
	12,610,000

"The normal consumption of the United Kingdom is at this time estimated at 920,000 qrs.

per week. On that basis we have in sight twenty weeks' supply providing all afloat reached these shores as calculated. The foregoing takes no account of what millers and second-hand dealers throughout the Kingdom may hold in the shape of stocks of wheat and flour."

### Meat.

"With reasonable economy and care the supply may be made to last six months." A large importer at Smithfield expressed this opinion yesterday. Few people have any idea of the immensity of the cold storage accommodation at Smithfield.

The idea of eating a piece of beef which has been in store for six months may not appeal to an epicurean taste; "but," the importer explained, "the other day a piece of beef which had been in store 18 years was removed. It was just about as hard as the pavement, but it was quite fresh and palatable when thawed."

The total capacity of cold storage in the capital is equal to over three million carcasses—reckoning 50 lbs. for a carcass of mutton. Liverpool has a capacity for over two millions, and Glasgow for 600,000. England's total cold storage capacity is equal to about ten million carcasses.

There are about 200 large ships which are engaged on the regular frozen meat routes of the world. Several large cargoes are already nearing port.

Both beef and mutton showed a big jump in price at Smithfield yesterday, the increase varying from 25 to 40 per cent.

### Fruit and Vegetables.

Our own vegetable crop is a good one, and will last for months.

Although the prices of vegetables showed a considerable increase in Covent Garden yesterday, there is no fear of a panic in this direction. At this time of the year London is not so dependent upon the resources of French soil as at other seasons. Our own vegetable crop is a good one, and it will last for months. The staple article—the potato—has been the best crop for years, and is generally free from disease. Therefore any idea of famine prices having to be paid for that vegetable may at once be dismissed. Beans, peas, and cabbages may show heavier advances, but these are not so indispensable as the potato, and the householder will be able to economise supplies.

The fruit market presents a different aspect. According to one of the largest importers, the London market ordinarily receives two-thirds of its supply from France. The last vessel of the line supplying the market from Orléans left last night, while from Havre and Boulogne there will be no steamers after to-morrow. If the prices become so exorbitant as to prohibit French plums and pears in the modest household, there will be no hardship in this.

### Provisions.

No necessity for famine prices. Bacon has only risen 1d this week. In dry provisions sugar is expected to make the biggest rise because of the closing down of imports from Russia and France. The wholesale houses are to be well stocked in every department, and there is a feeling that the increases will not for some months, at any rate, approach anything like famine prices.

### Shot by a Sentry.

A verdict of justifiable homicide was returned on August 14 at an inquest at Maghull Ormskirk concerning the death of William Robert Dawson, a tramping pedlar aged 62 who was shot dead at midnight on Tuesday by the sentry guarding a bridge on the main road to Liverpool. Private Brady, of the 3rd South Lancashire Regiment, who fired the shot, stated that Dawson was challenged three times but made no reply. When "hands up" was called he shouted back a defiant reply.

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

It is rumoured at Antwerp that General Kluck has transferred his Staff to Mons.

The casualties on H. M. S. Pegasus included among the killed Commander Turner and Lieutenant Drake.

The Italian Cabinet has authorised the export of 100,000 tons of sugar monthly to England.

Mr. Winston Churchill has announced that Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., in a few days would be off to the war.

President Wilson has told callers at the White House that the ability of the United States to serve humanity is handicapped by inopportune peace suggestions.

A Peking telegram reports that the Japanese have lost a second torpedo-boat destroyer outside Kiauchau. She was sunk by a German cruiser.

An official statement issued in Paris says: "The fighting to-day has been less violent. We made appreciable progress, especially between Rheims and Argonne."

#### NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board is reported in this issue.

General news and an article on what European armies cost appear on page 3 to-day.

The German ship *Frisia* was condemned by the Prize Court this morning.

The Naval Yard assault case was completed at the Police Court yesterday afternoon.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Log Book on page 6, and Commercial News on page 9.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.  
Saturday, September 26.  
Douglas Steamship Co.—Ordinary general meeting—noon.  
Band Night, Peak Club—9.15 p.m.

Sale of Curios—G. P. Lammert's Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.  
Monday, September 28.  
Sale of Crown Land, P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Sale of household furniture, No. 59, The Peak—G. P. Lammert—2.45 p.m.

Thursday, October 1.  
Opening of Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company's Turkish baths.

Saturday, October 3.  
Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd., extraordinary general meeting—noon.

Saturday, October 10.  
Amateur Boxing Tournament at City Hall.



## NOTICES

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THEN why be half suffocated,  
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will give you certain, prompt  
relief and ensure a good night's  
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NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and  
a sufferer for many years, will, if  
taken when necessary, effect a  
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese  
graduate versed in litera-  
ture, has been a teacher to  
European officials and merchants  
in this Colony for over ten years.  
He has a good method of train-  
ing Europeans to pass in the  
Chinese examination, and is  
possessed of a first rate certificate  
as a Chinese teacher. He has  
also a good knowledge of Man-  
darin and Hakka.  
Those who intend learning the  
Chinese language are requested  
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-  
graph" office or direct to 37  
Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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AND  
GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

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REAL COLD ICED DRINKS.

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PROPRIETOR

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All Electric Trams Pass Entrance.  
One Minute's Walk from Ferry. Telephones on All Floors.  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.  
Hot and Cold Water System Throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.  
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Best Imported—75 cts. per lb. Coffee 70 cts. per lb.  
For the Best Cakes, Scones, Bread, Coffee, Meals a la Carte  
and Table d'Hote, Afternoon Teas, Ices, Milk and Cold  
Minerals. Only at

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BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM  
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and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large  
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold  
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and  
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Tel. 59.

For Terms apply to the

MANAGER.

## MEE CHEUNG.

## ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

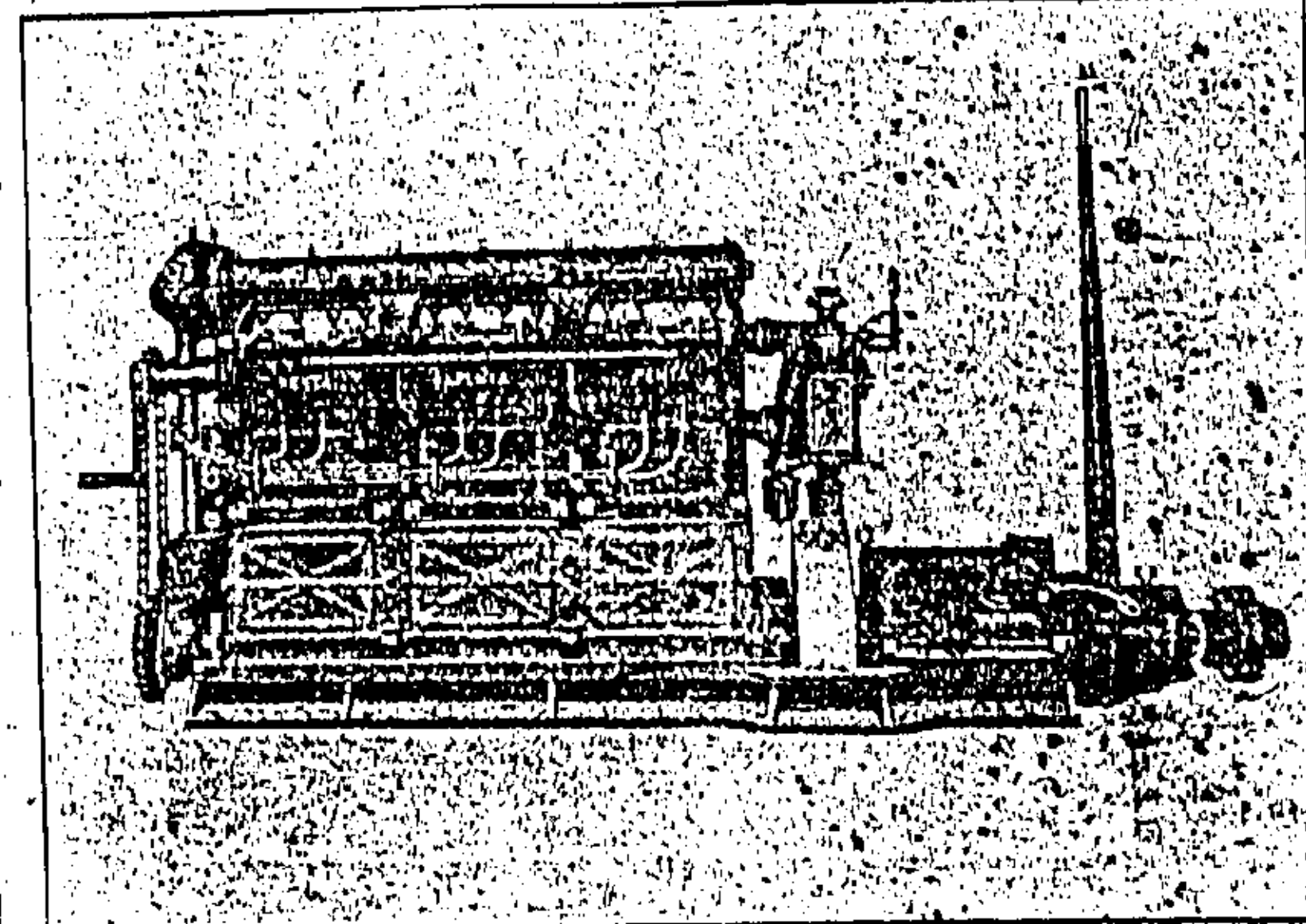
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Developing, Printing &amp; Enlarging.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

## NOTICES

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DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.  
IN CHINA LTD.

YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR.)

OUR  
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

German Commerce Destroyers.  
The German warships available  
for the work of harassing the  
merchant marine of the Allied  
Powers in present circumstances  
could be counted on the fingers  
of one hand, but that they are  
capable of great destruction is  
evidenced by the telegram which  
announced that the third-class  
cruiser Emden had sunk five  
British vessels this month in the  
Indian ocean. Assuming that  
each of the fugitive cruisers has  
done as much, the danger to the  
prosecution of international com-  
merce is much more grave than  
was anticipated when Mr.  
Churchill declared that the trade  
routes were practically immune  
from molestation by the enemy's  
ships. The Emden is evidently  
out for the business of destruction  
and on the broad expanse of the  
Indian Ocean, with its many trade  
routes, she is capable of causing  
enormous damage.

Daily Press.

The Cause of the War.  
When the nations of Europe  
embarked on the appalling war  
which now engrosses the interest  
of the entire world, there were not  
wanting people who regarded the  
declaration of war by Austria-  
Hungary against Serbia as merely  
a manoeuvre designed to give  
Germany an opportunity of  
attacking France. It has long  
since been made perfectly clear  
that there was no such design,  
but that Germany simply  
blundered into a war, which her  
military leaders had certainly  
desired, but now that it has come,  
and with it a revelation of their  
grievous miscalculations, Ger-  
many by this time is probably  
regretting her haste. It is true,  
of course, to say that right at the  
start of the present imbroglio  
was the Austro-Serbian trouble.  
Outside the two countries con-  
cerned little is generally known  
of the causes of the trouble  
between the two countries which  
was brought to a head by the  
murder of the Heir to the Throne  
of the Dual Monarchy, by alleged  
Serbian complicity, and a glance  
at the growth of this hostility  
may not be uninteresting to  
many readers.

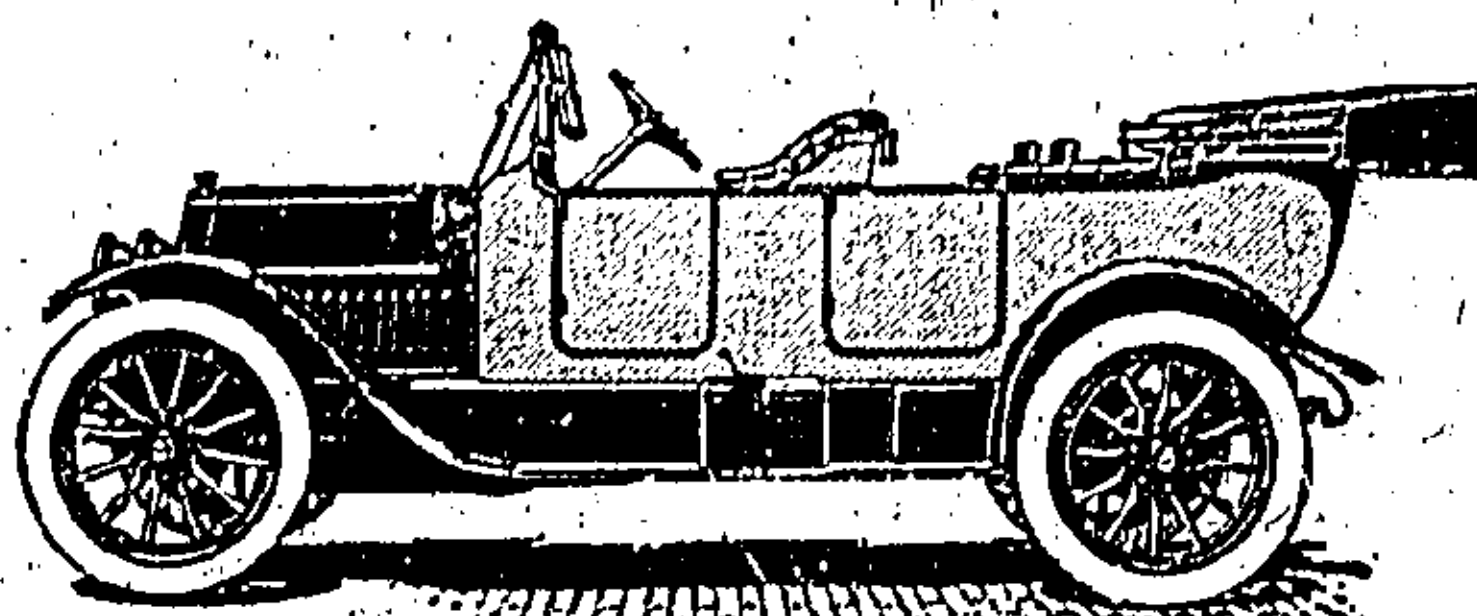
China Mail

Germany's Acts of Vandalism.  
While, within certain limits, it  
is universally conceded that "all  
is fair in war," in these days of  
wide tolerance and of more or  
less useful attempts to realise  
international arbitration, it is  
likewise recognised that the  
standard of morality must be  
higher than hitherto among  
nations as well as individuals. It  
was believed that no nation to-day  
would, while engaged in war,  
even remotely apply the dictum  
regarding all being fair in war.  
Yet what do you find? We find  
that Germany, whose much-ban-  
dered culture has often been placed  
before other nations as a standard  
at which all should aim, is com-  
mitting acts of pure savagery,  
reminiscent of the thoughtless  
acts of the Vandals. Doubtless  
the German officers responsible  
for the atrocious holocaust at  
Louvain, the equally atrocious  
destruction of Dinant and the  
wanton vandalism at Rheims  
would be prepared to justify their  
actions with some glib remark on  
the exigencies of war. Nothing,  
however, can justify what the  
Germans have done in their  
wanton thoughtlessness and the  
exaggeration that is universally be-  
ing meted out to the Germans  
to-day will be fully endorsed by  
posterity.

Singapore Races.

The large meeting of the Singa-  
pore Sporting Club, held under  
the presidency of Sir Evelyn  
Ellis last week, was practically  
unanimous in its support of the  
proposals made by the committee,  
viz.—that the Griffin and ex-  
Griffin races should be held as per  
the advertisements. An interest-  
ing financial statement was laid  
before the meeting by the pre-  
sident. The Straits Times says  
there is every prospect of a good  
meeting.

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Wines & Liquors of the Best  
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## GENERAL NEWS.

Coming to the Far East.  
Mr. D. P. D. Cohen, who recently returned to India after organising the tour of Miss Maud Allan in the Far East, has arranged with the Riddling English Opera Company, with a repertoire of Grand Opera, to perform in India and the Far East. The company is due in India about the end of November and will give performances in Madras during the season.

Anglicised Surnames.  
Notices are published in the "London Gazette" that Mr. Percy Rosenheim, of Liverpool, Mr. Felix Rosenheim, J.P., of Liverpool, Mr. Michael Siegenberg, of Holloway, Mr. Samuel Siegenberg, of Holloway, and Mr. Alfred Schacht, of the Stock Exchange, have changed their surnames from Rosenheim to Rora, from Siegenberg to Curzon, and from Schacht to Dent.

"Saw an Airship Dropping Bombs."

When a warehouseman named Arthur Thomas Page, of Stoke Newington, was bound over at North London police court for drunkenness, it was stated that the man had given a false alarm and called up the fire brigade, telling the police afterwards that he had seen an airship dropping bombs, and thought the best thing he could do was to call out the fire brigade.

Singapore St. Andrew's Society.

A meeting of the members of the Singapore St. Andrew's Society was held at the Cricket Club on the 11th, the President, Mr. Frank Adam, presiding. On the President's motion, warmly seconded by Mr. Walter Coolidge, it was resolved to ask the members to contribute to a war relief fund the amount they would individually have spent on the St. Andrew's Day Ball, and to transfer to that fund the surplus of about \$250 from the last ball, the whole amount to be given by the society for relief of suffering caused by the war in such manner as may be subsequently determined. The President emphasised the fact that we must care for the time being to think of ourselves as English, Irish or Scottish, and remember only that we are Britons. It was decided that a concert under the auspices of the society be held on Borneo night, January 25, and that the proceeds be given to the war relief fund.

—Straits Times

Football and the War.  
The directors of the Chelsea Football Club have decided that football will be played as far as possible, and subject to the approval of the Football Association the money taken for charity matches will be handed over to the Prince of Wales' Fund, and also a percentage of the takings from the time when the season starts until the end of the war.

Chief Examining Officer for Singapore.  
Lieutenant B. A. Cator, R.N., is to be chief examining officer for the Port of Singapore, and a deputy to the port officers. Lieutenant J. S. Schaefer, R.N., is to be assistant to the Chief Examining Officer for the Port of Singapore.

Soldiers or Beachcombers.  
Says the Straits Times:—If business houses, rubber estate companies and others turn their men out of employment, or cut down salaries until the men have scarcely an alternative but to turn themselves out, then it becomes an imperative necessity to find ways of using the unemployed so that they may be of service to Malaya and to the Empire. This is not a time when we can let our young men degenerate into beachcombers, and yet there is a danger that scores of fine fellows will drift in that direction if some steps are not taken to save them for the service of the Empire. Statements have reached us from the great planting centres of the F.M.S., from Sumatra and from Java, that British estate assistants are being discharged almost wholesale in consequence of the economies that managers have been ordered to carry out. A few of these men are able to pay their own passages home, but the vast majority of them cannot do so.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

## NOTICE

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## EUROPEAN ARMIES.

What War Costs.

Dr. Charles Richet, a professor in the University of Paris, recently calculated the cost of a European war at the present day. Should war break out, he said, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente would together be forced to mobilise roughly 20 million men, of whom at least half would be sent to the front. More striking still is the expense which Europe would incur through keeping the huge armies in the field. This Dr. Richet sets down at £10,825 per day.

Armies Too Large.  
An obvious inference to be drawn from Dr. Richet's figures is that armies have become too large. This view is held by Mr. Ellis Parker, who in a recent issue of the Fortnightly says that with the vast growth of modern armies superiority in numbers has lost much of its former importance. "Efficiency is becoming more important than numbers," says Mr. Barker. "That was shown in the Russo Japanese war. The Russian troops were defeated, although they possessed a large numerical superiority in men and far more and far better guns than the Japanese, because the Japanese were more efficient, and were better led than the Russians. An army may be too large. A very large army is a very slow, ponderous, and awkward machine which cannot live on the country, but must cling to the railway for its supplies, and which can be led, moved, and manoeuvred only with great difficulty. It may have the fate of the whale when attacked by the sword fish. It may be defeated by a small but more agile force. Besides, the eastern districts of France and southern Belgium are so densely studded with powerful fortresses and forts that there is not sufficient room for deploying armies of the largest size. Lastly, the paucity of roads forbids the effective use of large armies. When the ground is heavy troops on the march must stick to the roads."

"A German army corps of 38,000 men, marching on a single road, extends over 15 miles and requires five hours for deploying for battle. It is followed by two ammunition columns and a baggage column, which extend over another fifteen miles of road. Through the great increase of the field artillery and of the number of ammunition carts which the modern quick-firing guns and magazine rifles have made necessary, and the recent addition of siege guns, howitzers, mortars, machine guns, wireless telegraph sections, balloon sections, flying machines, field kitchens, and the like, the length of the army corps is constantly growing. As an army corps with all its impedimenta requires 30 miles of road, it is clear that every army corps requires a road for itself, and that the effective use of millions of men in battle is impossible, except in countries where the ground is hard."

## FIRST VICTIMS BURIED.

Same Honours for German and British.

Writing from Harwich on Sunday August 9, the special correspondent of the Daily News states:—Yesterday saw the first formal burial on British soil of heroes killed in the war. By a curious fatality, Britons and Germans were represented equally in the numbers of simple coffins—four of each—that were taken with all honour to the quiet churchyard on a slight hill overlooking the River Orwell. There was never a hint that our dead were entitled to more honour in this country than those who had died because they were our enemies. The same last respect was paid to both. Each was "our dear brother here departed" at the graveside where British bluejackets sprinkled earth upon the coffins.

Almost the only people who witnessed the solemn ritual of the committal were a few groups of villagers. Rain fell dimly all the afternoon. It was pouring down when the end procession set out from the Naval Barracks, it descended steadily during the whole of the tramp of nearly two miles to the churchyard, it continued whilst the party of German lads and the bare-headed clergy-men took their share in the last offices.

At the head of the procession walked the "Ganges" bugler, with the firing party following. Then came a two-horsed country waggon driven by a typical old rustic, in which the two groups of coffins were laid side by side. Over the one group was the big German ensign of the Black Eagle, over the other group the Union Jack. Behind the waggon walked a leather party of between fifty and sixty Ganges' boys, with two Salvation Army officers and two shipmates of the dead British sailors bringing up the rear.

Past Village Gardens.  
Lieutenant Long, in gold braid and cocked hat, walked by the side of his men, and Petty Officer Foster was in charge of the firing party. With simple dignity the sturdy bluejackets marched along the lanes winding through fields golden with sheaves of hay and past the village gardens in which sweet peas were ashine with the raindrops. There were no crowds. The church, a building ancient in its origin, and of curiously jumbled architecture, hardly looked a church as the little procession approached it by a winding hill. At the gate there waited the venerable rector, the Rev. J. F. A. Hervey, and the naval chaplain, the Rev. John Daughish, both bareheaded in the rain. The bluejackets carefully arranged the two flags over the first of each of the lines of four coffins, and the Ganges' boys bore them to the graveside.

The naval chaplain read the essential parts of the burial service separately over each coffin. Then the firing party, standing with downcast heads and rifles reversed, were called to attention by Petty Officer Foster, drawn sword in hand. Three volleys spat into the air over the sequestered graves and the haunting bugle call of the "Last Post" trembled across the quiet country side.

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Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

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Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

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TO LET.—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shameen Lot 55. The premises are in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited. Apply to, DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd., Hongkong.

TO LET.—Ravenshill East, Park Road, containing 6 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants' quarters, &c.—vacant 1st November. Apply DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & FARSTON.

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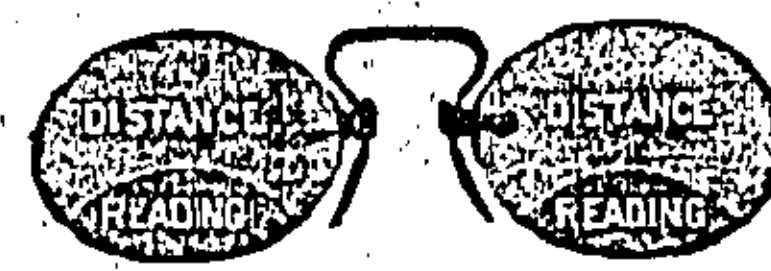
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THESE BATHS.

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## SAILORS, SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS

IN UNIFORM

PHOTOGRAPHED AT HALF PRICE

UP TILL DEC. 15th, 1914.

AH FONG

PHOTOGRAPHER, 31, QUEEN'S ROAD.

trembled across the quiet country side.

The Dead.

The bodies thus committed to their rest were those of: British stokers: William Dick, 20; Henry Copland, 20; Jesse Foster, 25; and Albert Martin, 23. Germans: R. Klieve, 28; Karl Kirschaer, 28; Ludwig Lebrandt, 25; and W. Nassau, 33.

At an inquest conducted privately upon the bodies by Mr. A. F. Valliamy, the Suffolk coroner, it was stated that the Germans were injured by gunfire. Foster, Martin, and Nassau were brought in from the sea dead. Martin and Foster were injured by the

explosion which sank the Amphion and caused all the deaths.

No Knives for Prisoners.

There is admiration for some of the prisoners of war who have been removed to land. Physically, they are fine fellows. Some looked depressed, but some bore themselves jauntily, with unbroken spirit. The officers were taken to Lewis yesterday. They had refused to give their parole, I understand, and when they saw their meal in the Prekston waiting-room yesterday they were not allowed the use of knives; their food was cut up for them. One German officer is said to have refused to rise from his bed until he was assured there was a clean shirt for him.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## DEATH.

SETNA.—On 23rd inst. at No. 8, Granville Avenue, Kowloon, Meherbai, beloved youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Setna. Deeply regretted.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1914.

## ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES.

In a recent issue of the *Times*, an article appears dealing with the fact that the spirit and tone of thought of young Canada is steadily becoming American. The writer is prompt to offer an explanation. The whole thing is due, he says, in so many words, to the wide circulation, in the Dominion, of United States papers and magazines. There is a lot of truth in the idea, but the *Times* writer scarcely succeeds in giving adequate reasons for this preference for American periodicals.

The American magazine, when all is said, leaves English magazines—with one or two exceptions—a very long way behind, when it comes to combining cheapness with "get-up," illustrations and quality of matter. While our own publications of this sort have been steadily going downhill, those of the States have gone up with equal steadiness; with the result that not merely in Canada but in England itself, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, the *Century*, the *Smart Set* and *Malcure's* have an enormous circulation among the more educated people. Of the magazines at home we can only recall the *Cornhill*, *Blackwood's* and *Gleaner's*; they keep up their old form. The rest, both new and old, are all lumped together. Indeed, if one took any dozen of the monthly publications of Messrs. Harmsworth, Pearson and Newnes, tore off the cover and out of the headline, it would, in a general way, be absolutely impossible to tell one from another. What wonder then, that English people, whether in Canada or at home, turn aside for strange gods?

Happily the case is quite reversed when we come to speak of dailies, and even weeklies. With the exception of one or two papers like the *New York Evening Post*, America has never come within miles of producing a morning or evening paper that can rival our English leading dailies London and provincial, that is could name. But this is no consolation to the man in Canada, who has no interest in the dailies, but wants lengthy, reading matter—fiction and so forth. As long as English magazines devote page after page to trashy stories and even more trashy historical articles, we must expect thoughtful people to go elsewhere for their reading matter.

## A Cynical Suggestion.

It is not often that a leading English paper has to eat its own words, and it is worth noticing that one has just done so. The *Daily News*, which is the greatest daily organ preaching peace, in season and out, is the organ in question. Before the war it urged the advantages to Britain of remaining neutral. "We should be able to trade with all the belligerents," it said; "we should be able to capture the bulk of the trade in the neutral markets; we should keep out of debt; we should have healthy finances." May we be preserved from ever again seeing in a responsible journal an argument so heartless and cold-blooded. For the sake of trifling gain, for the sake of capturing the trade of, amongst others, the Allies to whom she is pledged, Britain should deliberately stand aside, decline to meet her honourable obligations, and stain forever her good name.

## "The Crime and the Criminal."

But, at least, the same paper came out handsomely enough for war, in the end. Upon the publication of the *White Paper* disclosing all the negotiations which preceded the war, it spoke as straightly as one could wish. In a leading article entitled "The Crime and the Criminal" it said, "the speech of Mr. Asquith yesterday—a speech unexampled in living memory for the magnitude of its subject and the flaming indignation with which it was issued—will unite the nation as one man in the supreme task before it. Whatever doubts had remained they disappeared with the publication yesterday of the *White Paper* of the Foreign Office. No one can read that paper without sharing the passion with which Mr. Asquith denounced a crime so infamous." That, from the peaceful organ of Liberalism is about as handsome as could be and more handsome than most people could have expected. By this time Mr. A. G. Gardiner, the editor, is perhaps wishing that the ignoble sentiments of the earlier issue could be entirely blotted out.

## Nautical Training for London Boys.

As we stated last night, the proposal submitted by the London Elementary Education Subcommittee to establish a course of nautical instruction at a higher grade school in Rotherhithe, has been approved by the authorities. It is intended to start a three years' course for boys of thirteen whose parents desire a sea training for them; and grants, up to £10 a year, will be made towards the maintenance of the boys while they are between the ages of fourteen and fifteen and a half, fourteen being the usual leaving age and fifteen and a half the earliest at which lads can go to sea. This plan should be welcomed by many lads of the poorer classes whose ambition it is to go to sea and become officers ultimately and whose parents cannot afford to apprentice them to a shipping company or send them to a training ship. At any rate it all sounds a very interesting experiment, and properly undertaken there is no reason why it should not be sufficiently successful to encourage other schools to start the same course.

## Sanitary Board getting

### Practical.

It is with great pleasure that we read of the Sanitary Board's recognition of the fact that inconvenience and danger to public health are caused by persons throwing all and sundry in the way of "kitchen refuse and worse" out of their windows into the street. It is a point to which we have been drawing attention in these columns for well over two years. Nor is this pleasant little habit confined to "ladies and private streets"; there is scarcely a thoroughfare in the Colony inhabited by Chinese where it may not be seen. For instance we have more than once heard complaints that people riding on the cars in Des Voeux Road have had their clothing splattered with dirty water thrown from the verandahs of Chinese houses. On the whole it seems almost time that someone did get busy.

## DAY BY DAY.

COME ONE, COME ALL! THIS ROCK SHALL FLY FROM ITS FIRM BASE AS SOON AS I.

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; clear.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 71; clear.

The Mails.  
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.m. Lachow at 3 p.m. to-day.

Count the Columns.  
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.11-16d.

Stolen Pistol.  
Lieutenant Gouding, R.G.A., reports to the police that some person has stolen a Webley pistol from the officers' shelter at Stonecutters.

Undesirables Sent to Hospital.  
Nineteen undesirables from the Straits have been removed from the Water Police basin to the Kwong Wah hospital, sick and unable to walk.

Launch Damaged.  
While junk 1248 was anchored at Yumut, it is reported that a launch of the M.B.N. collided with it and damaged it to the extent of \$20.

Stolen Jewellery.  
A Chinese woman of Queen's Road West reports that some person stole from her room four articles of jewellery valued at \$200.

Sent to Hospital.  
A Portuguese named Jane Aquino, found wandering in Connaught Road West, and supposed to be of unsound mind, has been sent to the hospital.

Boy Thieves.  
Two boys were charged at the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, with theft. One had stolen a bar of soap and the other an umbrella. They were each sentenced to twelve strokes of the birch.

Settled.  
The case in which five Indians are charged with the theft of silk from shops in Queen's Road was settled this morning before Mr. Melbourne. Mr. Gardiner appeared for the prosecution and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Croker, Deacon and Harrison, for the defence.

Passenger's Loss.  
A Japanese passenger on the *Atsuta Maru* reports that whilst the vessel was alongside the Kowloon wharf some person either stole from his cabin or took by mistake a leather suit case valued \$10, six pieces of clothing valued \$13.50, a Kodak camera valued \$15 and two gold watches valued \$100.

Insufficient Evidence.  
A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning with stealing two water pipes. The story told Mr. Wood by the prosecutor was that just as she was about to drop off to sleep in her cubicle, the "prisoner" snatched up her pipes and ran off. She followed and the man threw them away. After hearing the evidence, which his Worship did not think sufficient to convict, the prisoner was discharged.

## "MILKMAID" EMPLOYEES FOR THE FRONT.

### On Full Pay.

With reference to the paragraph which appeared in one of our recent issues, it should be stated that the Milkmaid Milk Company is paying full salaries (during their absence on Military Duties) to the two hundred members of their London staff, who have offered their services to go to the Front.

## The Use of Native Troops.

Sir John Hewitt, in a letter to the *Times*, urges the further employment of Indian troops, including the Imperial Service and Nepal Contingents and he affirms the desirability of the immediate adoption of this step which would not imperil either the frontier or internal security.

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

### THE ALLIES GAINING GROUND.

#### A Picture of General Joffre.

All that can be said of the situation yet is that the Allies are steadily, if slowly, gaining ground in places and losing ground elsewhere, and that is quite satisfactory. The days of one-day battles are gone and the affairs of to-day are much more tremendous things. But it is clear that the days of hand-to-hand fighting have not yet passed away. The Germans, we read, have made desperate attacks which ended in bayonet charges. With cannon and with rifle the Allies have, during the past few weeks, proved themselves superior, and the fact that the Germans were driven back with loss after making these bayonet charges proves that in the use of a steel also our men are superior. Since, therefore, our fellows are superior at all points and are fighting with better spirit it is only a question of time before they establish such a winning advantage as shall carry them in the end to Berlin. As yet we say the public has only to be patient.

#### General Joffre.

We are hopeful even of seeing in one of the House papers a portrait of General Joffre that shall, in some degree, realise the great general for us. Those we have seen are very poorly done. Meantime, this is good enough to be going on with: "General Joffre is a man of medium height, stout, with a massive head, fair-haired, and with a thick drooping moustache and heavy eyebrows nearly concealing his eyes; a man of strong will, determined and pertinacious. It is a common saying in the army that when General Joffre has made up his mind nothing will ever make him change it." Thus a *Home* correspondent writing only a few weeks ago. His little picture presents to us much the kind of man most people had raised in their own minds. A patient, strong-willed man is needed to carry this war to a successful conclusion, and, since General Joffre has made up his mind to get to Berlin, we may take it that he will get there. It is clear that he made up his mind early on to carry on this campaign on his own lines, and he is following them steadily and with success.

#### Bankers and the Crisis.

Rather a remarkable meeting of New York bankers was held early in August in connection with the crisis. The *Times* correspondent there states that in view of the almost complete breakdown in international banking machinery, nearly every important foreign exchange banker attended meetings of the Guarantee Trust Company to discuss relief measures. It was suggested that the Bank of England be asked to establish a branch in New York, that branch to be promptly fortified with a large amount of gold to be advanced by New York institutions either as a loan or as a credit to foreign obligations. The Bank, it was suggested, would issue its notes against this gold just as though it were in vaults in London, and remittances made by London in payment for wheat or other articles bought from the United States would be paid at the branch in New York. Another suggestion was that efforts should be made to back up foreign banks by dispatching \$20,000,000 of gold, provided an international pledge against the molestation of ships carrying it could be obtained. The expectation was that the sending of this money to London and the relief of the financial situation there would react favourably on the United States. The idea was an excellent one, and showed alike sympathy and shrewdness on the part of the New York bankers. It would appear, however, that it has never been put into operation or we should have heard more about it before now. The Bank of England was quite able to meet the crisis calmly.

## THE SANITARY BOARD.

### MR. GOLDRING'S MOTION CARRIED.

Should Military Duty Interfere With Sanitary Work?

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon, the principal item of business on the agenda being the held-over notice of motion of Mr. P. W. Goldring.

The notice of motion which Mr. Goldring had to his name was held over owing to the illness of the mover.

Those present at the meeting were: Mr. D. W. Trueman (President), the Hon. Mr. A. F. Churchill (Vice-President), the Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. Chin Kai-ming, Colonel Irwin, Mr. Ng Hon-tsz, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Pearce (Assistant Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. E. W. Hamilton (Secretary).

Mr. Goldring moved the following motion: "That the members of this Board do respectfully submit to His Excellency the Governor and to the Military Authorities that all employees of the Board serving either in the Hongkong Volunteers or the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves be afforded special facilities to allow them to attend to their duties properly, having regard to the vital importance of keeping the Colony in a sanitary condition at the present time." Mr. Goldring said that in bringing forward the motion which stood in his name he would have to express his regret at not being there at the last meeting of the Board. He felt that he would have to say one or two words on the matter because it was suggested to him that the state of affairs at present existing rendered the motion unnecessary, but in the few words he had to say he thought they would see the basis on which he had put that motion really dealt with future arrangements which might be made with regard to the volunteers or the volunteer reserves. He took it that it was an incontrovertible fact that whether in peace or in war the whole foundation of the health of the community was solely dependent upon its hygiene and its sanitation. Thanks to that Board, and the arrangements that had been made by the President and his predecessors, they had, in order to preserve the hygiene and sanitation in this Colony, an elaborate system of supervision by inspectors: under the eye, one might say the direct eye, of the President and the Board itself. Now the need for that motion was shown by the fact that the President had succeeded in getting on the estimates for the current year, an increase in the staff. The staff was not adequate, or really there were not enough of them, he should say, to do the whole of the vast amount of work involved in the scheme by which their sanitary measures were carried out. Practically the whole of the staff of their inspectors belonged to either the reserves or the volunteers at the time when he sent that notice of motion to the Board. There was at that time great activity, naturally very great activity, amongst the reserves and the volunteers in this Colony owing to the outbreak of war, and in some cases men were paraded at 5-30 in the afternoon, went on guard or slept away from their homes, either at Murray Barracks or in the Law Courts, and were again paraded at seven o'clock in the morning. Now with the staff at their disposal, it meant that in order that their system should work properly, every man should be in his place, and every man over his district, he took it, at specified and proper times. He wanted it to be understood that he was not cavilling in the least at the Government, or the Military Authorities for the very energetic measures they took, but his whole point was this, that special facilities should be given to the men employed by them (the Board) enabling them to get through their duties properly. That was to say it was, and it might be for all she knew in time to come, quite impossible for men to go through the drills and the guards which he had already mentioned and then to

## GOLF.

The result of the September Captain's Cup and Pool played over Happy Valley on September 5, 6 and 7 is as follows:—

Cup and Pool.  
Mr. A. H. Ferguson 84-4-80  
Dr. Lindsay Wood 85-3-82  
Mr. A. H. G. Jackson 94-12-82  
Lieut. H. G. Bagnall 85-2-83  
Mr. F. Bevington 95-12-83  
Mr. F. Maitland 108-24-84  
Mr. J. Hooper 85-10-85  
Qualifies for Cup.  
Wins Pool 18 Entries.

start out on a long day's work of inspection, probably not the nicest time at all, and probably it would be a very revolting duty, work the whole of the day, and return again at night to the same duty. His point was this. Their staff was practically responsible for the hygiene and the sanitation of this Colony whether in time of war or in time of peace. He was asking that they should respectfully ask the Government to excuse those men except when it came to the last ditch so that they might be able thoroughly to perform all the arduous duties they had to perform. He wished it to be understood that he had not interviewed or spoken to a single inspector on the subject—this motion evolving itself from his own conscience. He had this further point to make. He believed practically the whole of their staff were either volunteers of long service or were actually service men, and he thought there was no harm in that motion going forward to the Government in a most respectful way pointing that out, and leaving it to the head of the department to settle with His Excellency and the Military Authorities as the case may be, either or both of them, what relief should be given to the employees of the Sanitary Board assuming that the Government would accede to the request.

The Hon. Mr. Hewitt said he had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Goldring's motion. He had covered so much ground that there was little left for the speaker to say. It had to be admitted that it was a very good thing for every able-bodied man within certain years to be a volunteer and he should be a member of the volunteer force, and every encouragement should be given by the Government to employees to join that force and it had been given, but at this time of the year it was more than ever important that the sanitation of the Colony should be properly attended to, and that could not possibly be done if the inspectors, who were almost all members of the volunteer force, were obliged to turn out to drill or do duty as they had been called upon to do in the last two months. When mobilisation started it was right that every volunteer should go out as far as possible to learn the duties which he was called upon to do in case a crisis arose. That crisis as far as Hongkong was concerned had not arisen, therefore it was conceivable that a good many of those volunteers could be released from volunteer duty and go back to their ordinary work as inspectors of the Sanitary Department, by no means a light duty—involving many hours of hard work—and particularly in this hot climate. Of course if occasion arose and there were serious trouble then the cleansing of the streets and sanitary affairs went by the board and men would have to shoulder their rifles and be ready to do whatever called upon to do to defend the Colony, but it was not necessary for them to be mobilised. Therefore he was afraid that the war matters had existed for three or four weeks the men might very well have been excused from ordinary duty, and he thought it should be done, if not now, at the earliest possible moment. He thought nothing should be done to discourage those men being members of the volunteer force or the reserve force because it was essential that every man who could see clearly should learn how to shoot, become a volunteer, and be able to hit when the occasion presented itself.

(Continued on Page 5.)



## PRIZE COURT.

## FIRST PUBLIC SITTING THIS MORNING.

## Frisia Condemned as a Lawful Prize.

The first public sitting of the Prize Court took place this morning at the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, presiding. The case concerned an application for adjudication on a motion issued in respect to the s.s. Frisia of which H. Rohde was the master. Though this was the first sitting of so unusual a court, for Hongkong, there were but few of the general public present, the onlookers being for the most part members of the legal profession.

Those appearing officially were Mr. W. Lee-Jones, the assistant Marshal, and the Hon. Mr. J.H. Kemp, Attorney General, who, appearing for the Crown, was instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. P.M. Hodgson.

There was no appearance entered for the ship.

The Hon. Mr. Kemp said that these were proceedings for the condemnation of the German ship Frisia, which was captured by H.M.S. Triumph on August 22. The affidavits and ship's papers had been filed. The standing interrogatories had been taken, the motion had been served and the certificates of service endorsed, and the cause was therefore ripe for the first hearing. The motion was served on September 2, and it expired on September 22, yesterday; no claim had been filed. On the first appearance, as his Lordship knew, the cause was heard entirely on two sets of evidence—the ship's papers and the standing interrogatories. He proposed to refer his Lordship to the ship's papers and the standing interrogatories, and he thought it would then be clear that there was ample evidence that the ship belonged to the enemy and should be condemned on the first hearing. The ship's papers and the standing interrogatories established two things:—1. that the ship was sailing under the flag and class of the enemy nation, and that he submitted was all that he need prove, and, 2. that the ship was the property of persons in the enemy's territory.

He would first of all refer his Lordship to the ship's papers. There were translations of the papers that were in German and there were others in English. The first paper in the bundle was the ship's articles and the muster roll. "The official list of the crew of the German ship Frisia." The port of register was Hamburg. On the second, paper in the bundle it gave the owners' name as the Hamburg-Amerika Linie, and on document 28 of the bundle they found "From the Hamburg-Amerika Linie to the captain of the s.s. Frisia:—Herewith you will find pamphlet 'Advice to captains as to their conduct in case of war' which was published by the Hamburg shipowners."

The Hon. Attorney General then read the following extracts from the standing interrogatories. First of all he would take the master:—  
Under what colours did the said ship sail first on her voyage? (Counsel explained that it appeared that the ship was only completed in April of this year and this was apparently her first voyage.) Answer:—Germany.  
What other colours had you on board?—Ordinary signal flags; the only national flag was the German.  
Who were the owners of the ship concerning which you are now examined, at the time she was seized?—The Hamburg-Amerika Linie.  
The Chief Officer's replies were:—  
What colours did the ship sail under?—German.  
Who were the owners of the ship, concerning which you are now being examined, when she was seized?—The Hamburg-Amerika Linie.  
Of what nation or country are such owners by birth?—German.  
Where is their residence?—Hamburg.  
Of what princes, state or power are they subjects or residents?—German.

## THE SANITARY BOARD.

(Continued from page 4.)

The President said that he did not wish to say anything against the motion, but he would like to make it quite clear to members that from roughly the day that motion was first put forward—it was in no way connected with it—the duties of the reservists on their staff were very greatly reduced. The staff was doing normal duty. It might be that the duty the staff was doing and the military duty still required of them were telling on them rather more than was good for them, but they were at the present moment doing full duty.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax said he could not support the motion for the reason that if they granted special facilities as regards the working of any one body of men, facilities would be asked for by others. They knew that the police had many extra duties put upon them which had been very difficult for them to carry out as well as their ordinary duty, and the ordinary firms would want to be able to do their work and want their men to do it in the usual way. The military duties had been reduced very much during the last three weeks, and he thought that they all had to realise that they must be reduced only as far as was consistent with the defence of the Colony. This motion he could not support.

On being put to the vote, Messrs. Goldring, Ng Hon-tsz, Chan Kai-ming, and the Hon. Mr. Bewett voted for, and the Hon. Mr. Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. Churchill and Colonel Irwin voted against.

The motion was therefore carried by four votes to three.

The minutes of the President on Mr. Goldring's motion re the inspection of private lanes was accepted.

The answers of the second officer were to the same effect. These, said the Attorney General, went to show two things—that the flag was German and also the ownership. He then went on to prove that the flag alone was sufficient by quoting four authorities dealing with cases concerning the ships:—Fran Elizabeth, Frau Anna Katrina, Success, and Industria.

Continuing, he pointed out that at present it was not clear what was the extent, if any, of the cargo. The manifest said there was no cargo, as did also the chief and the second officers. The captain said that there was cargo. As a matter of fact there was a large amount of coal placed on top of the hatches which rendered it impossible to say what cargo there was and he proposed to ask his Lordship to make an order condemning the ship and also a further order that the cargo on board, if any, be unladen, inventoried and warehoused.

His Lordship:—I have power under the rules to order that?

The Attorney General:—You have power under the rules, and also under the Naval Prize Act, 1864. What I would ask your Lordship to do, is to make an order condemning the ship. I don't ask for an order for sale, but only for condemnation.

His Lordship:—You ask me to condemn the ship, but to make no order for the moment for its sale?—The condemnation of the ship and freight, if unpaid, and an order that the cargo, if any, be unladen, inventoried and warehoused.

Continuing, Mr. Kemp said that the order would be an interlocutory one.

His Lordship:—There is no appearance, either for the ship or cargo?—Enquiries have been made about the cargo, but there has been no claim for it.

Or for the ship?—No, my Lord.

His Lordship, in condemning the ship and making the order asked for, said:—It seems to me the ship is clearly proved by the flag, papers, standing interrogatories and national character as an enemy's ship. It is my duty, therefore, to make an order condemning the ship as a lawful prize of His Majesty.

## IN BERLIN.

At the Heart of Danger.

Henry W. Nevins contributed the following article to the *Daily News* of August 10:

Berlin has one great advantage over London: It can show its feelings definitely and at once. We have Trafalgar-square—good enough for meetings to express either indignation or triumph. But Trafalgar-square is nothing to Berlin's central avenue, Unter den Linden. From the Kaiser's Palace that great street runs absolutely straight westward to the Brandenburg Gate, a full mile away. From the point where Frederick the Great's statue rides towards the Palace as in life, it becomes the "Linden"—a double avenue, 70 yards wide, with trees and gardens down the centre, and a main asphalt road on either side, each road limited to the traffic passing east or west, so that there is no confusion.

Up and down the pavements and the central garden avenue the Berlin people now pace all day and most of the night. They are intensely excited—"exalted"—but they do not shout or clamour, and no one makes a speech. Every now and then a band of young students and girls goes singing down the street, waving flags, and pushing through the crowd. They sing Germany's great national songs, "Die Wacht am Rhein" and "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles" are far the favourites, but sometimes one hears the Blucher song of "The Old Field-Marshal" and other echoes of the "War of Liberation" just a century ago. For a while the crowd runs after them cheering. But another excitement carries them away. A taxi or van drives rapidly through, and men stand in it flinging out single sheets, printed in large type, with the latest rumour or fact. These are the "Extra-Blätter" of the various newspapers. They are thrown out gratis.

The Soldiers. And then a squadron of Uhlanes comes, their white pennons wrapped closely round the top of their lances, not showing the black skull that stands for "Death or Glory." Like all the army, they wear the new uniforms of dull grey, said to be invisible at a short distance, though I doubt if it is so good as greenish khaki. They have grey covers carefully drawn over their helmets to prevent them shining, but one cannot say how long those grey covers may last on the field. The infantry wear them too, and on their backs both horse and foot wear the brown overcoat tied in a circle round the knapsack of brown hide. Behind each infantry regiment on the march follow the machine guns, and then the "train" of pontoons, field kitchens, baggage wagons, ammunition wagons, ambulances, and stores. You may judge how they are cheered as they start for the front. Finely built and well-trained fellows they are, of a stock so much like our own at its best.

The Kaiser. One cheer, and only one, is louder than for them. About four o'clock every afternoon the restless, moving crowd stands still. It waits, sometimes two hours on end, thickly lined up along the kerbstones. The police clear the road and stop the traffic. Presently a motor horn is heard. It sounds four distinct notes like a regimental bugle-call. Then a large, low motor, with a crown upon it rushes past. We catch a glimpse of a man in grey uniform—the field uniform of the Quirassier Guards—but his helmet has no grey covering. At his side is a woman with great white ostrich feathers in her hat. His right hand is raised in perpetual salute. He answers the enormous shout of the people as the cheering rolls along the Linden beside the speeding motor. It is the Kaiser. People may say what they like; he is one of the world's remarkable men; capable of stupendous errors, but capable of generous greatness, too. One thing only I will now remember: he has granted an amnesty to all political offenders. He asked no pledges. He made no conditions. Many have opposed me," he said to the Reichstag; "I pardon

## DAIRY FARM NEWS. NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst. our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force.

All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

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SEPTEMBER, 1914.

## NAVAL YARD ASSAULT CASE.

Two of the Defendants were Convicted.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the case was concluded in which eleven Chinese were charged with assaulting the No. 1 carpenter, outside the naval yard.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, defended the four prisoners not discharged.

Inspector McHardy said that when the complainant and the first three prisoners were brought to the Police Station he asked the former what was the matter, and he "hummed and ha-ed" before giving his story. Later, four more defendants were brought down and witness asked complainant if they were some of the men. He said some of them were but behaved in an unsatisfactory manner when asked to pick them out. One man he refused to charge. Witness asked how he was assaulted, and complainant said with hammers and iron bars. There were no hammers or bars brought to the station. Some rulers were found on the prisoners. There was no trace of blood on any of them.

Numbers 1 and 2 were convicted on a reduced charge of common assault and sent to prison for six weeks. The other two were discharged.

them with all my heart. We are all Germans now." When will our Government show an equal generosity? When will they have the greatness to extend a heartfelt pardon to all political offenders, whether men or women?

Private Suffering. We ordinary people suffer in London; in Berlin they suffer more. It is not merely that in nearly every family some man has gone out to serve, and when the full levy of all between 20 and 50 is complete, they estimate about nine million will have gone. Prices are rushing up fast. The Government has tried to fix the price of rye and wheat flour, of maize and salt; but still the cost of living is doubled. The families of the reservists have to live somehow. The Government has issued forms under which a poverty-stricken wife can apply for an allowance, with something extra for every child under fifteen. But it is a hard pinch. Government has also issued regulations for the billeting of soldiers in private houses, payment ranging from 9s. a day for lodging a general down to 1s. for a soldier and 6d. for a horse. But that is little against the expense and trouble. Then there is the harvest. It is ripe; a good deal is cut and tied in sheaves. Bands of students and schoolboys volunteer to gather it in. Women toil day and night in the fields. But still the loss of food is incalculable.

Before mobilisation began on August 2 all trains were crowded to bursting. Every well-to-do family was away on holidays, and came hurrying back. All registered luggage was lost. At every station trunks and portmanteaux

stand piled up in enormous heaps. The main Friedrich-strasse station is so crammed that the luggage has overflowed into the square, and lies exposed to man and rain. On Tuesday the stationmaster told me my portmanteau was one of 72,000 lost in Berlin alone. All day long the wistful owners wander among these mountains of possessions, peering and digging as for treasure. Cabs, taxis, and trams have almost stopped. The men have joined their companies. Every horse that can crawl tries to trot with the army now.

The Future. Germany believes she is fighting for existence, and probably she is right. As I passed out of the country and saw the familiar German villages again—the well-built houses, the well-cultivated fields, the churches, and the woods—I could not but remember all that Germany had done for the world—her orderly life, her thoughtful literature, her patient scholarship, and adventurous science.

France and Morocco. Paris, Aug. 10.—The French Government has abolished the tribute paid by certain parts of Morocco under German protection, and from the capture of certain German merchant vessels, it is presumed that as far as Germany is concerned, the Algeiras Act is cancelled.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDN. SDAY the 30th September, 1914 commencing at 12 o'clock (noon) at the Typhoon Refuge, Mong Kok (for account of the concerned)

The following Steam-launches

"Hoi To" Length 111' 6" Breadth 21' 8 1/2" Depth 8' 10" Gross tonnage 159.32 Nett do 56.58

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"Hoi Hong" Length 61' 5" Breadth 12' 3" Depth 6' 4" Gross tonnage 38.34 Nett do 22.77

On view from Thursday, the 24th September 1914. Terms:—As usual.

N. B.—A Steam-launch will leave Blake Pier at 11.30 a.m. on the day of Sale to convey intending purchasers.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held in the City Hall on Wednesday, 30th September, 1914, at 5.30 p.m.

W. ARMSTRONG, Hon. Secretary.

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WANTED.—DOCTOR. Services of qualified man required immediately for trip to Singapore and Port Swettenham and return to Hongkong and Amoy on s.s. "Chusan."—Apply in person to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

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2428. PILGRIMS. (Lombardi)  
2410. LADS OF DEVON. (Ivor Foster, Baritone)  
2410. THE CARNIVAL.  
2394. SILVER TRUMPETS MARCH (H.M. Scotts Guards Band)  
2394. SIAMESE PATROL  
2394. "UNA" BARCAROLE  
2394. GIRL ON THE FILM WALTZ.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, via S'hai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama.		Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500	{TUES., 6th Oct., at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.		Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,300	{TUES., 29th Sept., at daylight. {WEDNES., 19th Oct.
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CALCUTTA, Penang & Rangoon.		Kawachi Maru Capt. T. 12,500	{THURSDAY, 24th Sept.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.		Rangoon Maru Capt. Nohura T. 12,500	{WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.		Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	{SATUR., 26th Sept., at noon.
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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenai," "Shanghai," and the S.S. "Liachow," "Luckow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Telephone No. 36  
Hongkong 23rd Sept. 1914.

## RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Captain D. A. LUKHMANOFF,  
Agent for

Hongkong, South China, Indo-China and Philippines Islands  
Office—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14.

Telephone No. 1224.  
P. O. Box 472.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,  
Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1914.

## SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	By	Will leave on or about
Tillamook	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tillamook	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tillamook	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tillamook	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tillamook	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tillamook	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tillamook	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tillamook	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tillamook	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574 York Building. 15

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,  
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'saki, Tues., 6th Oct.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" Sat., 14th Nov

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.  
Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.  
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £95.10.

San Francisco £45. " " £68.  
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Saiyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Tues., 6th October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.  
For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291 KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St Albans		30th Sept., 10 a.m.
Eastern		9th Oct., "
Aldenhams	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Halyang ... | A. E. Hodgins ... | TUES., 29th Sept. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCOW.

Haiching ... | W. C. Passmore ... | SAT., 26th Sept. at 1 p.m.

Calling at Swatow for Passengers only.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun ... | A. H. Stewart ... | THURS., 24th Sept. at 1 p.m.

Haimun ... | A. H. Stewart ... | SUN., 27th Sept. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,  
General Managers.

29

## LOG BOOK.

Passing of an Ex-Indian

Troopship.

Having been paid off at Bermuda from service as receiving ship, the Terror has been placed on the sale list, and will be disposed of at an early date. The Terror was formerly known as the Malabar, and was one of the five Indian troopships employed for many years in effecting Indian reliefs, her sister-ships being the Serapis, Euphrates, Jumna, and Orcodile, all of them being built nearly half a century ago.

The Malabar was sent to Bermuda some 14 years ago for duty as receiving ship, and was at that time ordered to be kept ready for steaming on emergency. On May 1, 1901, she was commissioned at Bermuda to take the place of the old floating battery Terror as receiving ship, and at the same time her name was altered from Malabar to Terror, to preserve continuity of the name of Terror as the ship on whose books various officers at Bermuda were borne.

Transport Over Sea.

Owing to the peculiar geographical conditions of the Empire, says the Globe, the question of sea transport has a far greater importance for the British Army than it has for those of Continental nations. In time of peace the necessity for relieving corps quartered in foreign stations, and the need for replacing the casualties which occur amongst our troops abroad, necessitates considerable portions of the regular forces being yearly transported across the seas on voyages of varying lengths. The various campaigns in which British troops have been engaged in recent years has given us very valuable experience in regard to the preparation of vessels for the transport of horses and military carriages and the conduct of military embarkations and disembarkations, so that the transport of troops by sea in time of peace is carried out with regularity and efficiency.

The successful transport of troops by sea and their embarkation and disembarkation in time of war is a far more serious matter, and though of particular importance in a country isolated like Great Britain, the study of combined naval and military operations cannot be said to have received until quite recently the consideration which its importance demanded. Our text books contain very little information regarding the combined action of fleets and armies, though it is more necessary than in the case of any other nation, except perhaps Japan. The last sixty years has furnished considerable experience in the matter of the embarkation and disembarkation of troops in an enemy's country. In regard to our own services alone, we have the landing of the English, French, and Turkish armies in the Crimea in the open bay of Eupatoria in 1854; the British and French armies in China in 1859-60; the Abyssinian Expedition in 1868; the Expedition to Egypt in 1882; and more recently the South African War in 1899-1902. A study of the circumstances attending each of these experiences shows clearly the want of practice on the part of our troops especially.

The events of the South African War certainly demonstrated the wonderful resources of Great Britain. In the first eight months alone of the war about 208,000 men and 200,000 horses and mules were disembarked at the South African ports; and during the whole period of the war the total amounted to 400,000, with practically no mishap. But we met with no opposition. The Boers had no naval resources. Our transports were able to proceed to South Africa at their best speed, and disembark the troops, horses, and stores as comfortably as if they had been engaged in carrying ordinary passengers and merchandise in time of peace. Probably the ordinary reader has no idea of the difficulties attending the embarkation and disembarkation of a military force even in peace time, under favourable conditions in regard to weather and otherwise, and without opposition.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Findon Haddock, Kippers & Co. ALEXANDER CAVE.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VCEUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield &amp; Swire.

Telephone No. 43.



## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Thur., 24th Sept. at 4 p.m.
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta	Choyang	Fri., 25th Sept. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta	Choyang	Sat., 26th Sept. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 26th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Taksang	Wed., 30th Sept. at noon
TIENSIN	Chipsang	Wed., 30th Sept. at noon
SANDAKAN	Chunsang	Sat., 3rd Oct. at noon
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Fausang	Sat., 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yunsang	Sat., 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta	Kutsang	Wed., 7th Oct. at 3 p.m.

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Laisang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Kumsang," "Lovat," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chofoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" &amp; "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA, VVER, STLE,  
TACOMA & PLAND...  
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE,  
TACOMA & PLAND...

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

14

## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD &amp; ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS &amp; REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS &amp; IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL &amp; MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING &amp; CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK "78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LTD.

PETROL &amp; KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty &amp; War Office.



C.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.  
B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 221.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Salsette	P. & O.	26, Sept.
London, Amsterdam & Antwerp	Troilus	B. & S.	28, Sept.
Marseilles via Saigon, S'pore, Colombo, Port Said	Polynesian	M. M.	29, Sept.
London & Antwerp via S'pore etc. Namur		P. & O.	14, Oct.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York	Ghazee	D. & Co.	28, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Monteagle	O. P. R.	30, Sept.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland	Cardigan-shire	J. M. Co.	30, Sept.
Via B.O. T'ma via K'ling, Japan	Chicargo M.	O. S. K.	1, Oct.
Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma etc.	Oalochas	B. & S.	1, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Co.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	6, Oct.
South America via usual ports	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	6, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Korea	P. M. Co.	6, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & S'hai, etc.	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai & Co.	Chunsang	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
Victoria & Tacoma via K'ling, etc.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Oct.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	29, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	30, Sept.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Oriental	P. & O.	24, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	25, Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Fooshing	J. M. Co.	26, Sept.
Shanghai	Oriental	P. & O.	26, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	29, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore etc.	Shinchikun	N. Y. K.	30, Sept.
Singapore and Sourabaya	Fausang	J. M. Co.	3, Oct.
Sandakan	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	3, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Co.	Tijmah	J.O.J. L.	2, half O.
Japan	Tijlatap	J.O.J. L.	2, half S.
Shanghai	Tijtaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanook	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijkambang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

## TO SAIL

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For NEW YORK

The s.s. "CHAZEE"

sailing on or about the 28th September

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1914.

Agents.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For.	Vessel.
Pakhoi	Hue
Haiphong	Sungkiang
Sourabaya	Tijmanook
Bombay	Rangoon Maru
Swatow	Haimun

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA carrying the mails from the United States is scheduled to arrive at this port on Monday, Sept. 28.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HORATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on or about the 20th Oct.

The s.s. CITY OF BRISTOL left New York on Monday the 10th ult. and is due here on or about Friday, 25th inst.

The Barber Line s.s. MIDDLEHAM CASTLE passed Singapore yesterday and is therefore expected to arrive here on Saturday the 26th inst. at daylight.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Jensen, 1st inst. —Bangkok 25th ult., Rice —Chinese.	
Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,356, B. Tenda, 2nd inst. —Singapore, 27th ult., Gen. —N. Y. K.	
Inaba Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,837, S. Tomura, 3rd inst. —Nagasaki, 30th ult., Gen. —N. Y. K.	
St. Albans, Br. s.s. 2,538, Baile, 3rd inst. —Melbourne, 18th July, Gen. —G. L. & Co.	
Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, S. Jenkins, 4th inst. —Salgon, 30th ult., Rice & Gen. —Chinese.	
Carnarvon, Br. s.s. 5,955, L. W. Boland, 5th inst. —Shanghai, 2nd inst. —Gen. —J. M. & Co.	
Cranley, Br. s.s. 2,903, A. Henderson, 10th inst. —Manila, Gen. —Canton.	
Kiev, Rus. s.s. 3,127, Steelsky, 11th inst. —Lycan, Br. s.s. 4,814, Walker, 12th inst. —Singapore, 8th inst., Gen. —H. S.	

## CONSIGNEES

S.S. "DEIKE RICKMERS."

From Hamburg and Antwerp.

Consignees are informed that their Goods have been landed in Shanghai at the Eastern Wharf.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

FRED. BORNEMANN &amp; Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1914.

## CONSIGNEES

## MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and STRAITS.

## THE Steamship

## "ATHOLL"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under signed on or before the 14th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL &amp; Co., Ltd.

Agents.

## EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

## COPENHAGEN.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

## THE Steamship

## "ARABIEN."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, Godown No. 6 Matheson Street, Wanchai, West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 21st of Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 21st of Sept. at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 28th of Sept., 1914, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

MELOCHERS &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1914.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OF WATER AT LOW TIDE	DEPTH OF WATER AT HIGH TIDE	SIZE OF TIE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	44' 6"	10'	12'	12"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	111'	44'	10'	12'	12"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	111'	44'	10'	12'	12"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	111'	44'	10'	12'	12"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	111'	44'	10'	12'	12"
TAIKOO TSUI					
Commercial Dock	111'	44'	10'	12'	12"
ABERDEEN					
Home Dock	111'	44'	10'	12'	12"
Laurel Dock	111'	44'	10'	12'	12"

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Telephone No. 50 Hongkong.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1914.

## ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

A Clever Dodge that Nearly Succeeded.

This afternoon, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with attempting to obtain money by means of false pretences, and with demanding money by menaces.

Inspector P. O. Sullivan prosecuted on behalf of the police. The master of a restaurant in Queen's Road West said that, on the evening of September 19, the defendant came to him and represented himself to be a Treasury official. He told the prosecutor that he owed the Treasury money for stamp fees. Witness said he did not know, whereupon the defendant asked for the licence. He was shown it and he said:—You owe the Government money; don't you know that? Witness replied that he did not know the regulations relating to that, and a passage in the English print was pointed out to him by the defendant to support his story. The defendant said that stamp money had to be paid in each quarter and three quarters were consequently owing. The defendant said he was a Treasury shroff, and that a letter would come from the Government the next day about it. The defendant brought a letter the next day and prosecutor gave \$15 to the defendant who put the money in his pocket. The prosecutor demanded a receipt but was told it was not necessary, and on the prosecutor threatening to go to the station and see the inspector, the defendant handed back the money. They went to the station but as they neared the door of the station the defendant started to run but was soon caught by the prosecutor.

The defendant, who in a long story explained that what he had done was on the instructions of another man, this being the third time the latter had made a fool of him, was convicted on the first charge, and sentenced to four months' hard labour.

## ABSENT DEFENDANTS.

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, The Tak Yuen firm, traders, of Kowloon City, sued the Tai Fung Firm, brewers, of Causeway Bay, for \$186.93 for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiffs, but Mr. Norington, of Mr. Brutton's office, who was to have appeared for the defendants, and the defendants themselves, did not put in an appearance.

The plaintiffs formally proved their claim and judgment was given for them with costs.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory, at 4.00 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone or Typhoon—E. of the Visayas Islands, moving W. or W.N.W.

Cyclone or Typhoon—S. of Guam, direction unknown.

The following telegram was received at 11.20 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or Typhoon—E. of Southern Luzon, moving N.N.W.

Cyclone or Typhoon—W. of Guam, moving W.N.W. or N.W.

Leave Cancelled.  
Lieut. Colonel R. E. Dyer having returned from leave on the forenoon of August 10, the unexpired portion of his leave from 10th to 13th August is cancelled.

## AFTER THREE YEARS.

Man. Charged with Theft of \$1,500.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourn, at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese named Wong Ki, alias Wong Kam, was charged at the instance of Chan Heung-chun (complainant) with, on May 9, 1911, feloniously stealing the sum of \$1,000 or thereabouts in Chinese twenty-cent pieces, and the sum of \$500 or thereabouts in Canton notes.

Mr. W. B. Hind (Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton) prosecuted, and Mr. L. D'Almada e Castro defended.

The complainant said that one of his foks took the money to the Wing Yuen bank. He went with the foki of the Wing Yuen and the defendant. Complainant's foki was away about five minutes at the most. Complainant could not remember who gave the foki instructions to go. He heard the instructions given to the foki to go with the defendant to the Wing Yuen and deliver the money. When the foki came back he said the money was delivered to the Wing Yuen but no money had been given to him yet and he would have to go back later. Complainant was perfectly satisfied with that answer at the time.

By Mr. Hind: The foki did not say to whom the money was delivered at the bank.

The foki of the complainant said he was employed by the complainant to deliver money etc. He deposed to what took place on the date in question.

By Mr. D'Almada:—Complainant's instructions were to deliver the silver and bring back banknotes. When he told complainant that the bank would have to collect notes before they could deliver them, the complainant was quite satisfied. He did not remember what day the 9th was. If his master had said, seven days after the occurrence, that witness took the notes, he must have made a mistake. He would not say that his master was lying then or that he (witness) was telling lies now. Perhaps it was his master's bad memory; he had a lot of work to do. Witness was away half an hour. It took time to count notes.

Mr. D'Almada: The last witness said five minutes.

The assistant manager of the Yau Kee bank said defendant was the man who arranged the price in the buying and selling of coin. On the date in question he saw the accountant sell \$3,200.50 worth of twenty-cent pieces to defendant for \$2,000 in Hongkong banknotes. The money was delivered to defendant. Defendant was with two foks. The money was divided into three bags and each carried one bag. The money was delivered to defendant and his two foks about eleven o'clock in the morning. He saw people at the Wing Yuen Bank asking for money. That was later in the day.

By Mr. D'Almada:—There were three or four bankers at the Wing Yuen. He thought probably there was a meeting of the creditors sometime afterwards and the bank of witness was represented. He knew the defendant owed witness' firm money.

Mr. D'Almada said he objected to the evidence of the witness and the other witnesses which his friend had brought to give similar evidence on the grounds that it was irrelevant.

After other evidence had been taken, the case was adjourned.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.  
The Ben Line's BENRINNES from Leith and London left Singapore for this port on 22nd inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 15th inst.

## WAR ITEMS.

[Is Germany Seeking Peace with France?

Simla, Sept. 4.—According to a cablegram to the Pioneer, Le Temps learns that a report has been discreetly circulated that Germany is prepared to make peace with France on excellent terms.

Australian Trade Route.  
Simla, Sept. 5.—A Press communication announces for general information that the trade routes to Australia and Penang are considered safe.

[The Battle at Charleroi.

London, August 29.  
Stories of "Tommy's" are beginning to throw light on various phases of the conflict. They show how furiously at Charleroi the fight raged. To the right of the British, the French Artillery worked tremendous havoc in German ranks, which were ever coming up. Numbers gradually told, the Frenchmen fell back slowly. The French, according to the British soldiers, lost more heavily than the British. German prisoners told our soldiers that they did not know they were fighting the British. Their officers told them that their opponents were Russians.

"Make Sure of Your Aim."  
London, August 28.

A British soldier in a letter Home, giving a description of the fighting at Mons, says: The Germans are atrocious devils. They were furious, but their firing was inaccurate. Ours was good. We piled up their dead, but they came for us in thousands. It was a magnificent, but awful sight—abruptly made the night hideous, but our chaps were calm, and aimed deliberately. Our Captain was a fine fellow. He had his leg smashed by a shell, but he knelt on the knee, and kept cheerfully calling out, "My bonnie boys. Make sure of your aim." The letter concludes that the Germans were more like mad Zulus than human beings.

Hostages in Austria.  
St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—In connection with pro-Russian agitation in Austria, members of the Slav police in Herzegovina and Dalmatia are being held as hostages by the Austrian Government, as a guarantee against possible rebellion.

Russian Labourers and Travellers.

Copenhagen, Aug. 20.—Berlin newspapers have published an official order with regard to the 45,000 Russian labourers employed by German landowners in East Prussia. The order states that these men must not leave Germany and must continue at work, and it empowers their employers to use armed force to quell the slightest show of revolt. Hundreds of Russians are arriving at Copenhagen from Germany, en route for Russia. The Dowager Empress Marie has provided at her own expense two trains for the conveyance of Russian travellers to the frontier, and the Swedish Government has placed a train at the disposal of the refugees. Arrangements for Russians leaving Hamburg have been in the care of the Spanish Consul there.

German Commanders.  
A report from the General Staff of the Russian army states that the officers in command of the German Army are the following: on the Western front, General von Moltke; on the Belgian front, General von Bulow; on the Eastern front, General von Fritzwitz-Makron (?Gafon).

It is reported that a change has been made in the composition of the Austrian army on the Russian frontier. The Czech regiments have been withdrawn and sent to the French frontier, being replaced by German soldiers with a German commanding officer.

## Austria and Montenegro.

Two Austrian Army Corps, the 15th and 18th, are in the field against Montenegro. The opinion is supposed to have been held at the outset that one Army Corps would be sufficient in this field of operations.

Spread of False Reports.

London, Aug. 20.—A map named Keith Bradea was sentenced to one month's imprisonment at Bow street yesterday for improperly wearing a military uniform. An army officer testified that he saw Braden at a theatre in an artillery lieutenant's uniform, and heard him say that he travelled from Havre to Liege with the survivors of the Black Watch, who were out up. He also said that Braden made a similar statement with regard to the 10th Hussars at Alsace. Braden, when questioned at the War Office, admitted that the story was false.

Racquets Champion Killed in Action.

Allahabad, Sept. 5.

The Army Racquets Champion (Captain Lather) has been killed in action.

Balaclava Recalled.

London, Sept. 3.—The Daily Mail records a feat of the Ninth Lancers on the Belgian frontier, recalling Balaclava. The regiment rode straight at a battery of eleven guns, hidden by haystacks, which had wrought havoc among the British. The Lancers cut down the gunners, disabled the guns and then returned amid a murderous fire from the other batteries.

Glorious British Valour.

London, August 30.

Impenetrable gloom still hangs over the battle line. No word is coming through indicating the trend of events. From all sides comes the testimony of the heroic resistance of the British troops at Mons and Cambrai, eclipsing anything even in the history of the British Army, not only in gallantry but in efficiency. Whatever may happen in the future, it is generally admitted that they saved the Allies' left wing, though at a terrible cost. Yet the German losses were colossal even on conservative estimates.

Lord Kitchener announces that the British losses from August 3rd to 26th were from five thousand to six thousand. The German losses were infinitely greater.

The Press Bureau has issued a statement made by Lord Kitchener, describing the share of the British troops in the four days battle which started on Aug. 23rd. During this period the Allies were occupied in resisting and checking the German advance, and withdrawing to new lines of defence. The battle began at Mons on Sunday. The German attack was stubbornly pressed home and repeated; but it was completely checked by the British Front. On Monday the Germans made vigorous efforts with their superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British troops, and to drive them into the fortress of Maubeuge; this was frustrated. The enemy's losses on both days far exceed ours. The British retirement proceeded on the 25th with continuous fighting, though not on the scale of the two previous days. By the night of the 25th the British occupied the lines from Cambrai to Le Quesnoy, and Leerdre. It was intended to resume the retirement at daybreak of the 26th, but five German Army Corps attacked, and the fighting was so close and fierce that it was impossible to carry out the retirement till the afternoon. This battle was most severe and desperate. The troops extricated themselves magnificently, under the heaviest artillery fire.

German Losses.

Liege, Aug. 7.

Several German howitzers are, it is reported, in position near Herve (a few miles to the N.E. of Liege). Large German forces

## are lying in wait on the other side of the frontier.

The Germans were repulsed in an attack upon the village of Rousses.

The 10th German Army Corps, reinforced by cavalry, attacked Liege last night. The enemy had to cross some zones which had been mined. The mines exploded, and whole battalions of the enemy were killed. Not a single fort has as yet fallen into the hands of the Germans.

Twelve hundred German wounded were picked up on the field of battle.

Six German officers, disguised as Englishmen, made their way at four o'clock this morning into the Governor's office. They were killed. The Governor is safe.

Russian War Trophies.

Harbin, Sept. 12.

A telegram from Petrograd says the activity of the Russians prevents the figuring up of their trophies. When the Russians occupied Nikolaief, after two days battle, they only halted two hours and then pushed on all night to attack the enemy's new positions.

Hundreds of prisoners are arriving daily at the railway stations.

A Russian battery destroyed an Austrian steamer on the Vistula armed with quickfiring. A Cosack regiment brought from France and seventeen Austrian prisoners and numerous horses and cattle captured from the 17th Landwehr as well as the regimental cash box, containing 148,000 kronen.

Russian infantry captured 700 prisoners twenty versts south east of Zimostie.

Austrians' Severe Losses.

London, Sept. 12.

A telegram from Rome states that the Petrograd correspondent of the Messenger reports that the second battle in Galicia was a greater Russian success than the first.

The Austrian losses are estimated at 130,000, including 90,000 prisoners.

Japanese Advance on Tsingtau.

Peking, Sept. 11.

The floods surrounding Tsingtau are spreading inland and will probably delay the investment of the place for some months.

Tsinanfu, Sept. 11.

Thirty German reservists, mostly from Mongolia, arrived at Weishan to-day and are proceeding by handcar, freight train and boat to Tsingtau.

High Treason.

Mr. Ahlers, the German Consul at Sunderland, has been committed for trial on a charge of high treason.

Attens and India.

A Gazette Extraordinary, published at Simla, empowers various local authorities to exercise powers under the Foreigners' Regulation Ordinance and appoints the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon as the only ports by which foreigners may enter or leave India. No German or Austrian may leave India before September 15 or after September 30, and no German or Austrian man of reservist age may leave until further orders. Asiatics generally are exempt so far as they may receive special permits.

Poison for Water.

A rumour, which is apparently well founded, is current at Aldershot, that a German had been arrested and was found to have on his person a sufficient quantity of poison to impregnate the waters of the reservoir with deadly germs that would have fatal effect. He was summarily dealt with, but in what manner is a secret that has been carefully guarded.

Sounds of Heavy Cannonade Heard at Dover.

Tremendously heavy cannonading was heard at Dover for about an hour in the early hours of this morning. There was a very strong north-easterly wind blowing, and the firing was either taking place in the North Sea, or it is thought possible, locally, that it may even have been the heavy armament of the opposing armies in Belgium in action.

## How to Deal With Desperadoes.

A sharp lesson to raiders has been taught by the sentries on guard day and night in the upper reaches of the Clyde near the dockyards, in which a battleship is being rapidly prepared for service.

During the week-end, says the Globe, the sentries observed a small motor-boat gliding up the river near the dock at dusk. The boat was challenged, but the occupant, who sat in the stern, made no reply. He guided his craft close to the ship, and was evidently engaged in making a close scrutiny, heedless of the warnings that were being shouted to him.

Then suddenly the man put on full speed and started down the river. He had not gone many yards when the sentries opened fire and riddled the boat with shot. It sank like a stone, carrying its unknown occupant with it. So far the body has not been recovered.

A host of men are working day and night on the ship, and every few minutes big searchlights are swept over the yards after dusk. Sentries are also posted with loaded rifles.

German Aviator Flies French Flag.

Paris, Aug. 13.

How a German aviator tried to blow up two French towns is described in an official communication issued yesterday.

"A German aeroplane, flying the French flag was sighted this morning over Vesoul, some 35 miles to the west of Belfort, and later over Lure, about 20 miles to the north-west of Belfort.

"Three bombs were dropped over the station at Vesoul and two over Lure Station.

"The damage done, however, was of but little importance, and the hostile aircraft was finally put to flight by a lively fusillade from the gendarmes guarding the railway lines."—Reuter.

German Airman Drops Bombs Into Namur.

The Times correspondent in Belgium gives the following account of an exciting experience in Namur:—

"While I was in Namur this (Friday) evening at 6.30, three bombs were dropped from a German aeroplane. The first caused no damage, but the second wounded five men, three of them seriously. The third fell on the pavement of the Omalins Bridge.

"I was myself only about 300 yards away at the time. One of the victims had the lower part of both legs horribly mangled, blood and bits of clothing and flesh being scattered in all directions.

"The inhabitants of Namur are very indignant at this outrage against a town which is not in a state of siege."

Paris, August 14.

French aviators have been very successful of late, and their value as a unit of power much enhanced. In the neighbourhood of Woevre a German aviator appeared, flying at a height of 3,000 feet. He was immediately fired upon with good effect, and despite desperate efforts the machine came lower and lower to the ground.

It was then seen that an observer was in the aeroplane in addition to the pilot. Both were made prisoners.

Yesterday a French airman espied a German reconnoitring the French position near the frontier. He gave chase and fired several revolver shots. The German did not reply, but took refuge beyond the left bank of the Meuse. A German aviator flying at a great height dropped three bombs on the French troops near Woel, but without serious damage.—Exchange War Special.

A Belgian military aviator had a narrow escape from death yesterday. He was flying over Wierok Plain when the motor of his machine broke down and the aeroplane dropped. Luckily the fall was broken by a telegraph wire, and he escaped with a few scratches.—Reuter's Special.

## RETIREMENT OF DR. BELL.

Hongkong Loses a Very Popular Official.

All his friends in the Colony—and they are many—will have heard with extreme regret that Dr. Bell has decided to leave Hongkong. Eighteen years ago, with a fine record behind him, he entered the Government service as assistant surgeon; and, since then, has held various official appointments, including those of President of the Sanitary Board and Superintendent of the Civil Hospital and Lunatic Asylum.

But it is not only as an extremely popular and efficient civil servant that Dr. Bell will be remembered in Hongkong. His research work in the domain of tropical medicine has made his name known both in the Far East and at Home; and it will be remembered that, at the Medical Congress of 1912, he read papers on subjects wherein he has specialised which were regarded as exceedingly valuable by all his professional brethren.

Among his own patients he was more than well liked, for his manner inspired instant confidence; one felt that one was in the presence of a man who was sympathetic, "knew what to do," and would do it.

Needless to say Dr. and Mrs. Bell have been the recipients of various tokens of respect from all directions—official, professional and private. They will leave shortly for London, where it is possible the doctor may accept an appointment in connection with the School of Tropical Medicine. But wherever he goes he will take with him this Colony's heartiest good wishes.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

OWING to the postponement of the Shanghai September Settlement until October, the public is hereby notified that the settlement of all transactions in shares bought from or sold to Shanghai will take place in October.

With the exclusion of the above, the settlement of all transactions effected for the local September Settlement will take place as advertised, on the 28th September, 1914.

EDWARD RAYMOND, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1914.

G. R.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

EVENING CLASSES in the following subjects will commence on Monday, the 5th of October:—

Engineering Section: Building Construction, Field Surveying, Applied Mechanics, Steam, Machine Drawing, Mathematics.

Science Section: Chemistry, Metallurgy, Physics, Electricity, Sanitation.

Commerce Section: English, French, Shortland, Book-keeping, Teachers' Classes for: Women, English and Vernacular, Men, English and Vernacular.

Students should attend at Queen's College at 6 p.m. Monday 5th October for enrolment. Copies of the prospectus and entry forms may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

R. E. O. BIRD, M.A., Director.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1914.



## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**SATURDAY,**  
the 26th September 1914, com-  
mencing at 2.30 p.m.

A Collection of Antique and  
Rare Chinese Curios from  
Ming to T'ow Kwong dynasties,  
comprising—  
5-COLOURED and BLUE &  
WHITE VASES, BOWLS,  
PLATES, FIGURES, INCENSE  
BURNERS, OLD BRONZES,  
CLOISONNE VASES, JADE  
ORNAMENTS, SNUFF BOT-  
TLES, etc., etc.

A few pieces of Blackwood  
ware.

On view from Friday, the 25th  
September.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions from Major  
I. E. E. Craster, R.E. to sell by  
Public Auction on

**MONDAY**  
the 28th September 1914 com-  
mencing at 2.45 p.m. at his  
residence, 5 Cameron Villas  
(No. 59 The Peak).

A Quantity of Valuable  
Household Furniture.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms: as usual.

On view from Saturday the  
26th September.

GEO. P. LAMMERT  
Auctioneer.

G. P. LAMMERT

**PARTICULARS AND CONDI-  
TIONS** of the letting by Public  
Auction Sale, to be held on Mon-  
day, the 28th day of Sept., 1914, at  
3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public  
Works Department, by Order of  
His Excellency the Governor,  
of One Lot of Crown Land  
at Tai Hang Village, in the  
Colony of Hongkong, for a term  
of 75 years, with the option of  
renewal at a Crown Rent to be  
fixed by the Surveyor of His  
Majesty the King, for one further  
term of 75 years.

**PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.**

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements, Approximate	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upper Price
No.	No.		feet	feet	feet	feet
1	1	Island Lot No. 1, South of Island Lot No. 2, Tai Hang Village.	75	75	87	6,000

## CONSIGNEES

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO  
and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ATSUTA MARU,"

having arrived from the above  
ports, Consignees of Cargo are  
hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed and placed at  
their risk in the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-  
pany's Godowns at Kowloon,  
where each consignment will be  
sorted out mark by mark and deli-  
very can be obtained as soon as  
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried  
on unless instructions are given  
to the contrary before noon, to-  
day.

Goods not cleared by the 28th  
September, will be subject to rent.  
Damage packages must be left  
in the Godowns for examination  
by the Consignee's and the Co.'s  
representatives at an appointed  
hour. All claims must be pre-  
sented within ten days of the  
steamer's arrival here, after  
which date they cannot be re-  
cognized. No claims will be  
admitted after the goods have left  
the Godowns.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show  
Supper, and Light Refreshments  
**ALEXANDRA CAFE.**  
Open Till Midnight.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

BENEFIT TOURNAMENT FOR  
THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

## GRAND AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT

TO BE HELD AT THE  
**CITY HALL**

ON  
**OCTOBER 10TH, 1914.**

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F.H. May,  
K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F.H. Kelly, C.B., and  
Commodore R.H. Anstruther, C.M.C.

Silver Cups and Gold  
Medals for winners and run-  
ners-up of all weights. An  
amateur boxing certificate will  
be presented to every man  
that takes part. Entries from  
all bona fide amateurs scaling  
all weights may be forwarded  
to the honorary stewards:  
Messrs. A. Rodger and W.  
Logan, at the V.R.C.

Referee, Commander Beck-  
with, R.N.; Judges, Comman-  
der Blackwood, R.N. & Mr.  
Murdoch.

F. E. HALL, Promoter.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

To-night 9.15 To-night  
THE CRY OF A STRICKEN HEART.

On Friday  
THE GREAT PICTURE  
**WAR'S RED RUIN.**  
THE RAGE OF LONDON.

Look out for the great Picture.

"The Disaster to the Empress of Ireland."

## BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

DEBUT  
OF  
PROF. NICOLAS LENZ & Company.  
In Wonderful Magic Acts.  
MISS DORA LENZ in English & Russian dances.  
Also a fine Selection of Moving Pictures.  
See Hand Bills.

Will be Screened on Saturday 26th September  
"WITHIN THE LION'S REACH"  
in 3 Parts—5,000 Feet.

## NOTICES

THE TOBACCO THAT KEEPS DRY IN THE  
DAMPEST WEATHER.



IT IS COOL  
SMOKING AND  
DOES NOT BITE  
THE TONGUE

\$1.00  
per 1/4-lb. tin

## FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

	Qty.	Price
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast, — Shiu	"	19
" Breast, — Ngau Lam	"	18
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	"	22
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	"	33
" do., — Sirloin — Ngau Lau	"	26
" Sausages, — Ngau Cheung	"	26
Bullock's Brains, — No	per set	12
" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each	50
" corned, — Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head, — Ngau Tau	lb.	14
" Heart, — Ngau Sum	"	22
" Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	"	12
" Feet, — Ngau Keuk	each	12
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	"	20
" Tail, — Ngau Mei	"	13
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	"	6
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	"	1.20
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	set	1.20
Mutton Chop, — Young Pui Kwat	lb.	26
" Leg, — Young Pui	"	26
" Shoulder, — Young Shau	"	27
" Saddle	"	27
Pigs' Chittlings, — Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains, — Chu No	per set	24
" Feet, — Chu Keuk	lb.	14
" Fry, — Chu Chap	"	16
" Head, — Chu Tau	"	18
" Heart, — Chu Sam	each	12
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver, — Chu Kon	lb.	30
Port, Chop, — Chu Pui Kwat	"	26
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	"	30
" Log, — Chu Pui	"	20
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	"	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet, — Ye. Ye. Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart, — Young Sam	"	12
" Kidneys, — Young Yiu	"	12
" Liver, — Young Kon	lb.	27
Sucking Pigs, To Order — Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef — Shung Ngau Yau	"	27
" Mutton — Shung Young Yau	"	27
Veal, — Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages, — Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard, — Chu Yau	"	22

## POULTRY.

	Qty.	Price
Chicken, — Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	"	32
Ducks, — Ap	"	24
Doves, — Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
" Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb.	30
" Heiman, — Hoi Nam Kai	"	25
" Geese, — Ngo	"	33
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap	each	27
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kap	"	24
Turkeys, Cook, — Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Hen, " " Na	"	45

## FISH.

	Qty.	Price
Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream, — Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp, — Li Yu	"	22
Catfish, — Chik Yu	"	15
Codfish, — Man Yu	"	16
Crayfish, — Hai	"	24
Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu	"	18
Dab, — Sha Mang Yu	"	14
Flounder, — Wong Mei Lap	"	15
" Tong Fish, — Tit To Shu	"	12
" Eel, — Gungar, — Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water, — Tam Sui Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs, — Tin Kai	"	33
Garoups, — Shek Pan	"	45
Gudgeon, — Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings, — Tso Pak	"	23
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kap	"	28
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	"	20
Loach, — Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	"	30
Mackerel, — Chi Yu	"	20
Milk Fish, — Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet, — Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters, — Shang Ho	"	24
Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch, — Tan Lo	"	24
Pike, — Fa Pan Fong	"	18
Plaice, — Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns, — Ming Ha	"	40
River, — Pui Pa Sha	"	12
Rock Fish, — Sha Kiu Kung	"	18
Rough Chun Yu	"	12
Shark, — Sha Yu	lb.	8
Salmon, — Ma Yau	"	35
Skate, — Po Yu	"	10
" Ha	"	24
Shrimps, — Lap Yu	"	32
Snapper, — Lap Yu	"	32
Soles, — Fat Shu Yu	"	20
Tench, — Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot, — Oho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Keuk Yu	"	64

## FRUITS.

	Qty.	Price
Almonds, — Hang Yau	lb.	30
Apples (California), — Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	20
" (Chico), — Tin Chan Ping Kho	"	20
" Small, — Hoi Tong	"	20

## 肉食

## 蔬菜

	Qty.	Price
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Huang Chin	lb.	3
" (brides), Macao, — San Heung Chiu	"	3
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Fong Lat	"	12
Carambola, — Young To	"	12
Coconuts, — Ye Tse	each	2
Lemons, China, — Ling Mung	lb.	6
" America, — Kam Shan Liang Mung	"	30
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30
" Fresh	"	8
Oranges, (Canton), — Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	6
" Sweet	"	10
Pears, (American), — San Shoo Lay	"	10
" (Canton), — Che Li	"	10
Peanuts, — Fa Shang	"	12
Persimmons Large, — Hung Tsz	"	12
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Pan Ti Po Lo	each	14
" 2nd	"	10
Plantain, — Tai Chiu	lb.	3
Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai	"	14
Pumelo, Siam, — Chim Lo Yau	each	14
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwat	"	12
Walnuts, — Hop To	lb.	12
" Green, — Sang Ho Tao	"	12
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	12

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

	Qty.	Price
Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Ohi	lb.	1
Beans, (French), Macao, — Oh Moou Pin Tau	"	1
" (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hai Pin	"	8
" Sprout, — Ah Ohi	"	10
" Long, — Tau Kok	"	8
Beet Root, — Hung Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash, — Fu Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuan Kwa	"	8
" Red, — Hung Ke	"	10
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), — Kai Tsai	"	14
Cabbage, Shanghai, — Ye Tsai	lb.	8
Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kau Shun	"	12
Carrots, — Kam Shun	"	12
Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Tsai	"	12
Chillies Dried, — Kon Lap Chiu	"	18
" Red, — Hung Fa Chiu	"	12
" Green, — Ching Lap Chiu	"	12
Curry Stuff, English, — Ka Li Chu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic, — Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young, — Sun Tse Keung	"	8
" old, — Lo Keung	"	15
Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan	"	5
Indian Corn, — Suk Mai	each	1
Lettuce, — Yeung Shung Tsai	"	1
Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin, — Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	35
Mushrooms, fresh, — Shang Cho Ko	each	12
Mushe Melon, Amer., — Kam-san Hong Kwa	"	12
Kroese	"	8
Onions Bombay, — Yeung Chong Tau	"	6
" Green, — Shang Chong	"	6
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Chong Tan	"	12
Pareley, — Kun Tai	lb.	8
Green Peas, — Ching Tan	lb.	3
Potatoes, Sweet, — Fan Shu	"	1
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	"	3
" Japan, — Yat Pui Shu Tse	"	8
" American, — Fa Ki Shu Tse	"	3
" Foochow, — Foo-chow Shu Tse	"	3
Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa	"	5
Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	12
Rhubarb (fresh), — Tai Wong	"	12
Sage, — Tse So	"	8
Shallots, — Kon Chong Tau	"	5
Spinach, — Yin Tsai	"	8
Tomatoes, — Wai Ke	"	6
Taro, — Wu Tau	"	5
Turnip, — Punt, (Long), — Lo Pak	"	4
" English, — Yeung Lo Pak	"	15
Vegetable Marrow, — Chit	"	8
" (American), — Ka-san hui	"	6
Water Cress, — Sai Young Tsai	"	8
" Lily root, — Lin Ng-u	"	6
Yams, — Ta Shu	"	6
" English, — Yeung Kan Choi	"	6
" Tau	"	6

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list  
of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the  
11th inst. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule  
of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—
  - (a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lb., ... \$1.00
  - per lb., ... .08
  - (b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lb., ... 3.50
  - per lb., ... .07
2. Tinned Milk:—
  - (a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, ... 30
  - (b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, ... 25
  - (c) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.), ... 25
  - (d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin, ... 35
  - (e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin, ... 33
  - (f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, ... 20
3. Sugar:—
  - (a) Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin, ... 1.00
  - Refined Crystallized, per lb., ... 12
  - Granulated, per lb., ... 12
  - Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb., ... 11
  - No. 2, ... 10
4. Frozen Meat:—

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published  
on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red  
ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in  
the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chair-  
man and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at  
the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in  
Wyndham Street.]

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than  
China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more  
than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony  
on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on sub-  
sidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$5  
in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5) shall if made  
in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 7 per cent.

## 菓子



## DIARY OF WAR.

## COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against	Britain.
"	Russia.
"	France.
"	Belgium.
Austria against	Serbia.
"	Russia.
"	Britain.
"	France.

## Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer *Ere* on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments, 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears

for action. Martial law at Malta. August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. *Amphion* sinks German mine-layer *Koenig* and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey. Cannonade heard at Tirmont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Daister; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchuan be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians

victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerchingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$60,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyck. Serbians clear the country at Loznitz, Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charles roi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvoorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Königsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$207,000. Germans occupy Lunville. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Königsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand. August 31.—Allies occupy line

extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 38; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 829; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kishuan, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy

Halicz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. German evacuate Compiègne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. *Pathfinder* struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiarism. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaruka, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer. His Majesty sends message to self-governing Dominions, expressing gratitude for whole-hearted support in the war.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles. Austrians retreat in disorder before Russians at Tomaszow. Austrian and German troops dislodged from fortified positions near Lublin, and retire southward.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen. German Fleet reported active in Baltic Sea. Austrians evacuate

Cracow. Mr. Asquith announces that since beginning of war 439,000 men enlisted, irrespective of Territorials.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder; Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbarishohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunville.

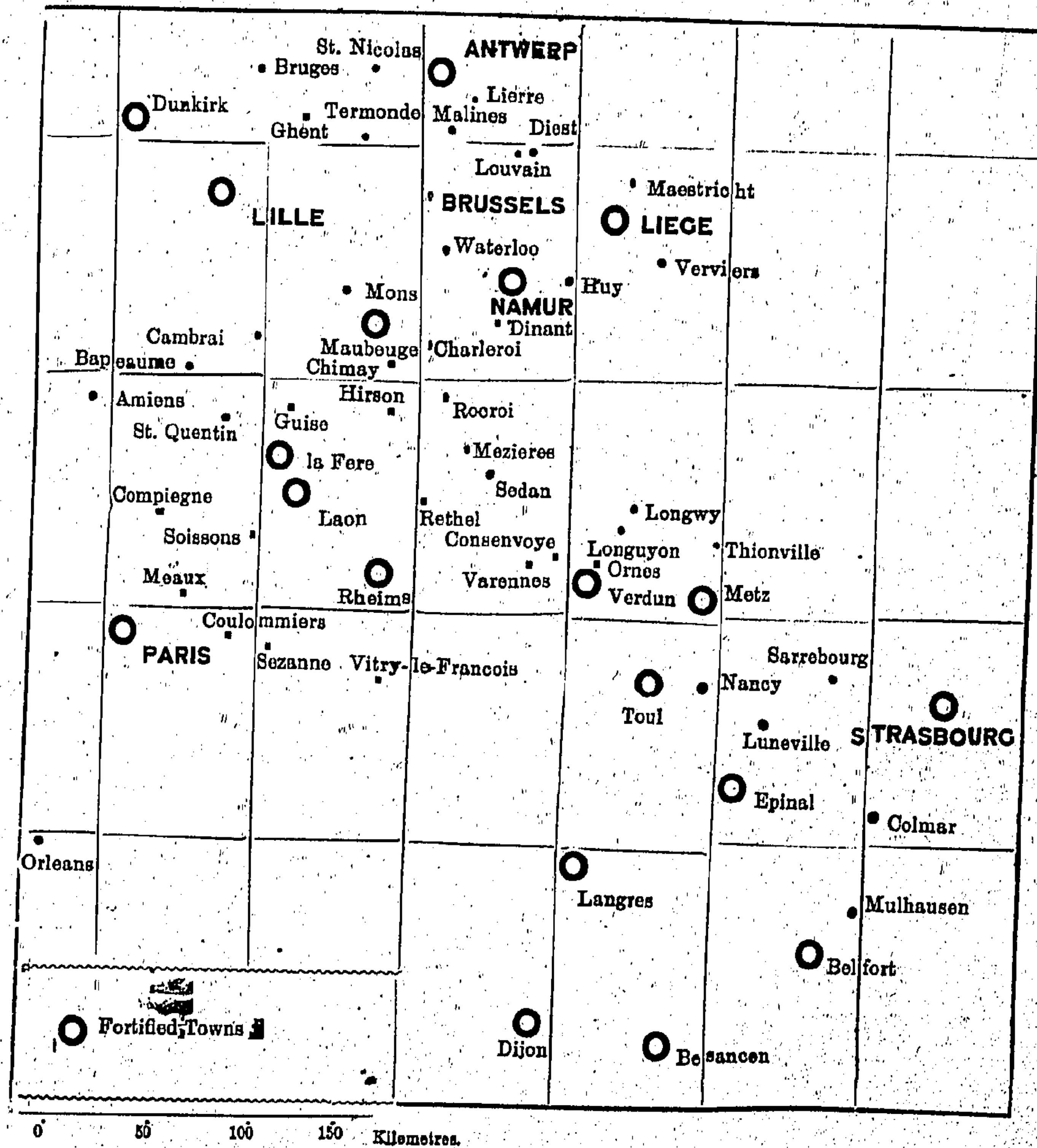
Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revinny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaruka, and occupy Ozerovitz. Serbians defeat 80,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

## THE WAR.

## Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Germans are retreating all along the line and are being rapidly pursued by the allies. The Crown Prince's army has been driven further back and now occupies the line: Varennes, Consenvoye Ornes.



## Commercial

World's Output of Metals.  
The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received a copy of a statistical summary and report on the world's production of lead, copper, zinc, tin, aluminium, nickel, quicksilver and silver during the years 1904 to 1913, compiled by the Metallbank und Metallurgische Gesellschaft, Frankfurt-on-Main. From this summary it appears that the world's production of these metals in 1913 was as follows, the figures for 1912 being added for purposes of comparison:

	1912.	1913.
Lead .....	1,181,000 tons.	1,188,700 tons.
Copper .....	1,008,000	1,005,000
Zinc .....	977,000	997,000
Tin .....	124,700	128,000
Aluminium .....	62,000	68,200
Nickel .....	28,500	30,000
Quicksilver .....	4,300	4,200
Silver, fine .....	7,745	

\* Estimated.  
British Machinery in Russia.  
Thanks to United Kingdom manufacturers having fallen into line with their competitors in the matter of giving credit extending over three years, says a Consular report, they have regained the prestige which they lost some few years ago, and the sales of British threshing machinery have now reached record figures. It is remarked that purchasers invariably give the preference to British threshing machinery, as on account of its greater weight it is more economical and durable. United States firms have tried to enter the market, but have met with little success. Many of the Russian factories are making small-sized horses and motor-driven threshing machines, and the motor-driven variety may in course of time seriously affect the sales of steam-driven rats.

August Rubber Returns.  
Ayer Hitam.—13,914 lbs.; 5 months 55,821 lbs.  
Beveridge.—17,212 lbs.; 8 months 127,628 lbs.  
Blackwater.—12,117 lbs.; 8 months 82,278 lbs.  
Bukit Choh.—20,000 lbs.; 8 months 131,800 lbs.  
Dusun Duri.—21,262 lbs.; 8 months 170,894 lbs.  
Bukit Salangor.—6,424 lbs.; 5 months 28,949 lbs.  
Jeram.—11,008 lbs.; 5 months 58,548 lbs.  
Kapar Para.—50,523 lbs.; 8 months 407,713 lbs.  
Langat River (Salangor).—20,123 lbs.; 8 months 165,497 lbs.  
Palmor.—11,235 lbs.; 2 months 24,131 lbs.  
Salincing.—22,677 lbs.; 8 months 161,361 lbs.  
Sengat.—21,500 lbs.; 2 months 43,503 lbs.  
Seremban.—44,350 lbs.; 8 months 316,501 lbs.  
Sungei Choh.—17,251 lbs.; 8 months 176,340 lbs.  
Sungei Kapar.—57,200 lbs.; 8 months 429,500 lbs.  
Ulu Rantau.—23,192 lbs.; 8 months 148,572 lbs.  
Kamuning (Perak) 41,018 lbs.; total to date 2 months 83,888 lbs.

The Patriot Abroad.  
At Bridgewater last month Henry Hanneck, a German subject, was remanded on a charge of failing to register himself. Prisoner said he had not seen the registration notices. He liked to regard himself as an Englishman, and he added, "I hope England will be successful in the war, and that the German Emperor will lose his throne."

Estate Labourers Ordinance.  
It is notified in the Singapore Government Gazette that for the purposes of the Estate Labourers (Protection of Health) Ordinance 1911, the Principal Civil Medical Officer has with the approval of the Governor delegated to the following officers the exercise of the powers conferred on the Health Officer by the Ordinance:—In Singapore, to the Assistant Health Officer, Singapore; in Penang and Province Wellesley, to the Chief Medical Officer, Penang, the Assistant Health Officer, Penang, and the Medical Officer, Province Wellesley; in Malacca, the Chief Medical Officer, Malacca, and the Assistant Health Officer, Malacca; and in Labuan to the Medical Officer, Labuan.

## NOTICES

## BREWER &amp; CO.

Pedder Street (Adjoining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance)  
Telephone No. 686.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK 1914, by J. Scott Keltie, L.L.D. ....	8.40
THE CHINA YEAR BOOK 1914, by Woodhead & Montague, B.A. ....	7.50
FORCES MINING AND UNDER-MINING CHINA, by Rowland R. Gibson, ....	6.00
JAPAN'S INHERITANCE, THE COUNTRY, ITS PEOPLE, AND THEIR DESTINY, by E. Bruce Mitford, F.R.G.S. ....	8.40
THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF JAPAN, by E. J. Harrison, ....	10.00
THE RELIGIOUS AND PHILOSOPHIES OF THE EAST, by J. M. Kennedy, ....	4.00
THE DUTCH EAST, by J. Macmillan Brown, ....	2.75
SCOTT'S LAST EXPEDITION, In Two Volumes, ....	3.50
HARPER'S GASOLINE ENGINE BOOK, by A. H. Verill, ....	4.00
THE NORTH AFRICA, by W. Douglas Newton, ....	1.50
AUTUMN GLORY, by Rene B. ....	1.50
FALLEN HEROES, by Arthur Applin, ....	1.75
A PEOPLE'S MAN, by E. Phillips Oppenheim, ....	1.75
THE COST OF WINGS, by Richard Deane, ....	1.75
THE WORLD SET FREE, by J. G. Wells, ....	1.75
THE RIVER OF DREAMS, by William Westrup, ....	1.75
TWO WOMEN, by Max Pemberton, ....	1.75
THE SIX RIVERS, by Justus Miles Forman, ....	1.75
THE HAND OF ALLAH, by William Le Queux, ....	1.75

## MAKE IT A HABIT--USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL, because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells. IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the "oneer" modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.



TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.

Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection" and "Rules of Health."

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

## AGENTS:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,  
YORK BUILDINGS.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Companies Ordinance 1911

and

In the matter of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 20th day of August, 1914, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of June 1914 and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 30th day of June 1914 and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provisions of the 'Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as in the Print signed by the Chairman of the Meeting for the purposes of identification."

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Mr. Henry Hesse Johnston Gompertz Acting Chief Justice of the said Court on Wednesday the 21st day of October 1914 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor policy holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned the Company's Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1914.  
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,  
1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong,  
Solicitors for the Company.

## NOTICE

## IMPORTANT.

Have you any Bills you can't collect? Write us for full particulars: we will collect.

FINANCE BUREAU,  
c/o Poste Restante,  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on Saturday the third day of October 1914 at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 12th day of September, 1914 will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company, in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all the existing Articles thereof.

Dated the 19th day of September, 1914.

By order of the Board  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Acting Secretary.

## DOUGLAS SHIPMENT CO., LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on Saturday the 26th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th of September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1914.

## NOTICE

## PEAK CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel Watson and Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjabis will play at the Peak Club on Saturday night, the 26th inst. commencing at 9.15 p.m.

By Order,  
THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE,  
Hongkong, 17th September, 1914.

## BANKS

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.  
London Office: 54, Bishopsgate, E.C.

## BRANCHES—

Bombay	Kobe
Calcutta	Manila
Canton	Mexico
Cebu	Panama
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	San Francisco
Shanghai	Yokohama

Capital and Surplus ..... Gold \$1,000,000

Every Description of BANKING BUSINESS

NESS UNEXCEPTED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent, or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.

MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available in all parts of the world.

DOMESTIC LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.

N. S. MARSHALL,  
Manager.

Queen's Road, Hongkong

Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

## BANKS

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 18,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Antung, Hankow, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Agencies at: Canton, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Peking, San Francisco, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be stated on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1913. [18]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ..... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ..... £1,800,000

Liability of Proprietors ..... £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [2]

## NOTICES.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

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## SINKING OF THE U. 15.

Thrilling Story of the  
Birmingham's Feat.

So far no finer story of coolness and efficiency has been unfolded than is contained in a description, quoted by the *Daily Telegraph*, of the sinking of the German submarine U 15 by H.M.S. Birmingham.

The action occurred on Sunday. On that day the Cruiser Squadron, occupying its allotted place in the present naval dispositions, became aware of the approach of a submarine flotilla. The enemy approached submerged, only the periscopes showing above the surface of the water. The exact number of the attacking flotilla was noted, but need not be stated. The attitude of the squadron in face of the approach of "the deadliest of the things that keep the sea" was coolly deceptive. There seems no doubt that the Germans were utterly misled. The tactics followed will not be described, though they were, of course, seen by the enemy's flotilla.

Then came a change. The nearest submarine was showing her periscopes at a distance of just within the danger zone, when the cruiser Birmingham, steaming at full speed, fired the first shot. The shot was not meant for the sunken body of the submarine beneath its deep cushion of the protecting waves. It was aimed at the thin line of the periscopes, which ripped the surface, and the gunnery was splendid, shattering the periscopes.

The periscopes were shattered, and the submarine, now a blinded thing, rushing under water in immediate danger of self-destruction from collision with one of the cruisers plunging above, was in a serious plight. Her consort recognised their danger and made off, but the sightless submarine, in the circumstances in which the action was being fought, was bound to come up to the surface.

The cruiser had not long to wait for her reappearance. As the darkness of the conning-tower of the enemy showed on the surface the guns of the Birmingham covered it, and, in a moment, the second shot of the fight was fired.

There was just time for the observers to see the distinguishing number and letter of the doomed vessel ere a shot, striking the base of the conning-tower just where it was awash, ripped the whole upper structure clean out of the submarine, and she sank like a stone instantaneously.

The shot from a vessel steaming at full speed provided the second example of the qualities of the gunners of the Navy. The effect of the action upon the morale of the enemy, so far as the submarine service is concerned, is calculated to be not inconsiderable, and the grim coolness of the Cruiser Squadron, which so completely deceived the opposing vessels by running in the silence of apparent unconsciousness almost within the range desired by their foes, is not likely to be soon forgotten by the German officers of the surviving submarines who witnessed the occurrence.

War Prisoners Bureau.  
The War Office announces that a Prisoners of War Information Bureau has been formed, with

GREAT SCENE IN  
GERMAN CAPITAL.

"The Last Drop of our Blood."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of August 1 says:—At a quarter to twelve to-day a great procession marched from Unter Den Linden down the Wilhelmstrasse singing patriotic songs.

A halt was made before the palace of the Imperial Chancellor who appeared at the central window of the Congress chamber and was received with vociferous cheers.

When silence had been obtained, Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg, speaking in firm, ringing tones, made the following speech:—

"At this serious hour, in order to give expression to the feelings of your Fatherland, you have come to the House of Bismarck, who, with the Emperor William welded the German Empire together.

"We wished to go on living in peace in the Empire that we have developed in forty-four years of peaceful labour. The whole work of the Emperor has been devoted to the maintenance of peace.

"To the last hour he has worked for the peace of Europe; he is still working for it. Should all his efforts prove vain; should the sword be forced into our hands we shall take the field with a clear conscience and the knowledge that we did not seek war.

"We shall then wage war for our existence and for our national honour to the last drop of our blood.

"In the gravity of this hour, I remind you of the word of Prince Friedrich Karl to the men of Brandenburg: 'Let your hearts beat to God; your fists on the enemy.'

"The close of the Chancellor's speech was greeted with enthusiastic cheers for the Emperor and for the Chancellor, and the procession, singing the National Anthem and the 'Wacht am Rhein,' went on its way down the Wilhelmstrasse.

offices at 49, Wellington-street, Strand, and under the direction of Sir Paul Harvey.  
The bureau will collect information from camps and other places of internment and will keep records of the names of those interned and of all transfers, paroles, exchanges, escapes, admissions into hospital, and deaths. It will reply to inquiries on those points.

**SILIMPON GOAL.**  
**BUNKERS**  
can be supplied at cheap rates

at  
**SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK**

(British North Borneo).  
At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE  
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE  
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS  
DOUBLE VALUE.

**LOTUS MOKHA**  
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

**RUTTONJEE & SON.**

## POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes, found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports for letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed private letter boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamship Company.

A late mail for Swatow, Amoy & Foochow will in future be closed for all Douglas steamers 20 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G. P. O. in the lane off Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The Korea, with the American Mail, left Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on the 16th instant, at 10 a.m., and is scheduled to arrive here on Monday, the 28th inst.

The Hongkong, with the French Mail, ex Magellan, is due to arrive here on Saturday, the 26th inst.

The Salsette, with the Mails from London (via Siberia) of 21st to 25th ult., is due to arrive here on Friday the 25th inst.

A small parcel mail from London dated 8th ult. reached this Office per P. & O. s.s. Candia.

## MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Salsette, 25th inst.  
French, Hongkong, 26th inst.  
Korea, American, 28th inst.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Fort Bayard, Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per HUB, 24th inst., 9 a.m.

Holhow, Tourane & Quinhon—Per VARG, 24th inst., 9 a.m.

Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya—Per TUMANOEK, 24th inst., 10 a.m.

Bangkok—Per BOLEFOZ, 24th inst., 10 a.m.

Straits, Ceylon & India via Bombay—Per RANGGOON MARU, 24th inst., 11 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 24th inst., noon.

Straits, Burmah & India via Calcutta—Per KAWAOHI M., 24th inst., 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Shanghai, & N. China—Per YOHOW, 24th Sept 3 p.m.

**FRIDAY, 25th Sept.**

Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per SUNG-KIANG, 25th inst., 9 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per TITILWONG, 25th inst., 11 a.m.

Straits—Per CHUSAN, 25th inst., 11 a.m.

Straits & India via Calcutta—Per CHOYSANG, 25th inst., 1 p.m.

**SATURDAY, 26th Sept.**

Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO M., 26th inst., 10 a.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, India, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in time for the first clearance will be included in this control mail.)—The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday the 25th inst., at 5 p.m.—Per SALSETTE, 26th inst., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 26th Sept., noon.

Straits, India via Calcutta—Per FOOSHING, 26th inst., 1 p.m.

Philippines Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 26th inst., 2 p.m.

**SUNDAY, 27th Sept.**

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 27th Sept 9 a.m.

**MONDAY, 18th Sept.**

Philippines Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per TAIYUAN, 28th Sept., 11 a.m.

Philippines Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Thursday Is. & New Guinea via Brisbane—Per TANGO MARU, 28th Sept., 4 p.m.

**TUESDAY 28th Sept.**

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-YANG, 29th Sept., noon.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per ANHUI, 29th inst., 3 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Peking Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 5th October.)

## SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Devawongse, Br. s.s. 1,047, O.W. Steamer, 22nd inst.—Salgon, 18th inst., Rice & Gen.—A. Bune.

Kjeld, Norw. 910, Hallesco, 23rd inst.—Bangkok, 30th ult., Rice—M. B. K.

Erirken, Norw. s.s. 1,450, Nallan 21st inst.—Bangkok, 30th ult., Rice—M. B. K.

Halmu, Br. s.s. 641, A. H. Stewart, 13rd inst.—Swatow, 22nd inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Monteagle, Br. s.s. 3,533, F. L. Davidson, 22nd inst.—Shanghai, 19th inst., Gen.—C. F. R.

Rangoon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,183, Nomura, 22nd inst.—Moi, 16th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Nubia, Br. s.s. 6,000, F. J. Fox, 22nd inst.—Yokohama, Gen.—P. & O. Co.

Ulv, Norw. s.s. 834, J. Pedersen, 22nd inst.—Bangkok, 15th inst., Rice—Chitose.

Deueric, Br. s.s. 1,312, C. D. Logie, 22nd inst.—Bangkok, 15th inst., Rice—B. L.

## DEPARTED.

September 22.

Sosho Maru for Anping via Swatow

Riojan Maru for Straits

Wosang for Shanghai

Haitan for Foochow via Swatow

Toan for Manila

Awa Maru for Victoria via Keelung

E. of India for Bombay

Hanyang for Bangkok

Pharang for Haiphong via Hoihow

Agammon for Yokohama

Liddesdale for Calcutta via Singapore

Nubia for Bombay via Singapore

CLEARANCES AT THE  
HARBOUR OFFICE.

September 23.

Wosang for Shanghai

K. C. Wan for Port Bayard

Jason for Straits

Luchow for Shanghai

Atsuta Maru Japan via Kobe

Glenlogan for Shanghai

Malay Maru for Japan via Kobe

Opland for Bangkok

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Monteagle from Vancouver etc.

—Mr. M. Grieve, Miss E. V. Hepburn, Sing Fousow, Cheong Hau-tong.

Per s.s. Nubia from Yokohama etc., for Hongkong—Mr. & Mrs. O. S. Johnson, Mr. Freshwater.

**PASSENGERS DEPARTED.**

Per s.s. Awa Maru for Japan etc.

Messrs J. G. Pedley, D. Poyomall, Mrs. T. Williams, Miss Williams, Mrs. Murohison, Miss de la Fontaine, Mr. & Mrs. Christian-

son, Dr. Macintosh, M. Nieder, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Martin, T. Hazama, K. Tame, Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Newman, Miss Finch, Mr. & Mrs. O. M. Manners, Mr. & Mrs. Rallion, Mr. & Mrs. Matsuyama, Mr. & Mrs. Chow Joy-

joo, J. Sim, Milligan, A. McGreys, Forbes, Milburn, R. M. Scott, H. W. Smith, Young Hung, Young Wa-tsoi, Master Chow

Chow-shing, Engstrom, Mrs. M. Barretto, Mrs. Rumford, Mrs. Engstrom, T. A. Smith, G. Morgan and Gilton.

Per s.s. Kashima Maru for Europe etc.

Major G. W. Davy, Lt. Col. F. J. Radcliffe, K. Hokkotsu, H. Yamada, Miss B. Greenberg, Mrs. J. H. Gomes, A. Caplan, R. Horst, S. Teiji

A. Long, L. G. Odell, Sowal Wong, K. Chan, T. Ohtsuka, Mr. & Mrs. O. Weerat, Mr. Pyne, Mr. & Mrs. Oberlin, Mr. & Mrs. Toga, K. Mimura, F. K. L. G. Thomas, I. Ohta, Y. Nakai, Sugiyama, S. Okamura

Fumagalli, G. Porter, J. Grant, Mackenzie, Mr. & Mrs. T. Kara, L. E. M. F. Mombor, W. E. Buckingham, Mrs. McMan, Dr. & Mrs. Legender, Dr. Harriet, Ward, Mr. & Mrs. Graves, Watanabe, B. A. Shimori, Lt. H. A. S. Presay, Maj. & Mrs. Craster, Quarrier, Master Sergt. Collings.

## TIDE TABLE.

21st Sept. to 27th Sept., 1914.

High Water Mean Time.

Low Water Mean Time.

Mon. 21st 7.24 3.33 1.0

Tues. 22nd 7.24 3.33 1.0

Wed. 23rd 7.24 3.33 1.0

Thurs. 24th 7.24 3.33 1.0

Fri. 25th 7.24 3.33 1.0

Sat. 26th 7.24 3.33 1.0

Sun. 27th 7.24 3.33 1.0

Mon. 28th 7.24 3.33 1.0

Tues. 29th 7.24 3.33 1.0

Wed. 30th 7.24 3.33 1.0

Thurs. 1st 7.24 3.33 1.0

Fri. 2nd 7.24 3.33 1.0

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 11.05—Pressure has nearly stationary over Japan and N.E. China, and also in the South. It has increased considerably over Formosa, the depression having entered the coast near Amoy and filled up.

Pressure is lowest over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.15 inches.

**FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.**

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood..... Variable to E. winds, light to moderate; overcast with rain at first, improving later.

2 Formosa Channel..... N.E. winds, fresh.

3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamooka..... The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan..... N.E. winds, moderate.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

21st Sept., a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Wootock 7a 29.99 " sw 2

Nomuro 7a 30.05 " no 1

Hakodate 7a 30.12 " n 1

Tokio 7a 30.13 " sw 1

Kobe 7a 30.13 " sw 1

Nagasaki 7a 30.13 " sw 1

Yokohama 7a 30.12 " sw 1

Osaka 7a 30.12 " sw 1

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